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No. 20,210 號十一百二第第 日十二月二年亥癸 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 5th, 1923. 四拜禮 號四月四年二十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO.  
LIMITED.

## TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.  
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes  
8.00 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "  
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "  
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " 10 " "  
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "  
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 30 minutes  
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 15 minutes  
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes  
SATURDAY.  
Extra Car—12 midnight.  
SUNDAY.  
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.  
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. every 15 minutes  
8.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "  
11.15 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "  
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "  
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 " " 15 " "  
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 30 minutes  
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.  
11.45 p.m.

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Season ticket will be issued until payment  
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or  
Cheque or Compro Order. 1:00 cent  
Bank Notes.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1922, until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

### DOWN TRAINS

Station		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19
		Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Through Express	Local	Local	Local	Local	Through Express	Local	Local	Local	Local	Through Express
CANTON (T. & S. Co.)	dep.									1.00				1.40						1.50
SIK LUNG	dep.									1.15				1.40						1.40
SIK LUNG	arr.																			
SIK LUNG	dep.		7.30	8.00	8.30	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	11.40	1.15	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.58	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59
SIK LUNG	arr.		7.35	8.05	8.35	8.50	8.55	9.05	9.15	11.45	1.20	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.58	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59
SIK LUNG	dep.		7.40	8.10	8.40	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	11.45	1.20	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.58	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59
SIK LUNG	arr.		7.45	8.15	8.45	8.60	9.10	9.20	9.30	11.50	1.25	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.63	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64
SIK LUNG	dep.		7.50	8.20	8.50	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	11.50	1.25	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.63	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64
SIK LUNG	arr.		7.55	8.25	8.55	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	11.55	1.30	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69
SIK LUNG	dep.		8.00	8.30	9.00	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	11.55	1.30	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69
SIK LUNG	arr.		8.05	8.35	9.05	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	12.00	1.35	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.73	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74
SIK LUNG	dep.		8.10	8.40	9.10	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	12.00	1.35	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.73	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74
SIK LUNG	arr.		8.15	8.45	9.15	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	12.05	1.40	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79
SIK LUNG	dep.		8.20	8.50	9.20	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	12.05	1.40	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79
SIK LUNG	arr.		8.25	8.55	9.25	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	12.10	1.45	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.83	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84
SIK LUNG	dep.		8.30	9.00	9.30	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	12.10	1.45	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.83	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84
SIK LUNG	arr.		8.35	9.05	9.35	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	12.15	1.50	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.88	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89
SIK LUNG	dep.		8.40	9.10	9.40	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	12.15	1.50	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.88	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89
SIK LUNG	arr.		8.45	9.15	9.45	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	12.20	1.55	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.93	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94
SIK LUNG	dep.		8.50	9.20	9.50	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	12.20	1.55	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.93	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94
SIK LUNG	arr.		8.55	9.25	9.55	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	12.25	1.60	1.85	1.90	1.95	1.98	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99
SIK LUNG	dep.		9.00	9.30	10.00	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	12.25	1.60	1.85	1.90	1.95	1.98	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99
SIK LUNG	arr.		9.05	9.35	10.05	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	12.30	1.65	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.03	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04
SIK LUNG	dep.		9.10	9.40	10.10	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	12.30	1.65	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.03	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04
SIK LUNG	arr.		9.15	9.45	10.15	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	12.35	1.70	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.08	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09
SIK LUNG	dep.		9.20	9.50	10.20	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	12.35	1.70	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.08	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09
SIK LUNG	arr.		9.25	9.55	10.25	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	12.40	1.75	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.13	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14
SIK LUNG	dep.		9.30	10.00	10.30	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	12.40	1.75	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.13	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14
SIK LUNG	arr.		9.35	10.05	10.35	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	12.45	1.80	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.18	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
SIK LUNG	dep.		9.40	10.10	10.40	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	12.45	1.80	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.18	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
SIK LUNG	arr.		9.45	10.15	10.45	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	12.50	1.85	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.23	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
SIK LUNG	dep.		9.50	10.20	10.50	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	12.50	1.85	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.23	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
SIK LUNG	arr.		9.55	10.25	10.55	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	12.55	1.90	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.28	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
SIK LUNG	dep.		10.00	10.30	11.00	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	12.55	1.90	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.28	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
SIK LUNG	arr.		10.05	10.35	11.05	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	13.00	1.95	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.33	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
SIK LUNG	dep.		10.10	10.40	11.10	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	13.00	1.95	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.33	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
SIK LUNG	arr.		10.15	10.45	11.15	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	13.05	2.00	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.38	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39
SIK LUNG	dep.		10.20	10.50	11.20	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	13.05	2.00	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.38	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39
SIK LUNG	arr.		10.25	10.55	11.25	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	13.10	2.05	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.43	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44
SIK LUNG	dep.		10.30	11.00	11.30	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	13.10	2.05	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.43	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44
SIK LUNG	arr.		10.35	11.05	11.35	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	13.15	2.10	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.48	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49
SIK LUNG	dep.		10.40	11.10	11.40	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	13.15	2.10	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.48	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49
SIK LUNG	arr.		10.45	11.15	11.45	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	13.20	2.15	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.53	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54
SIK LUNG	dep.		10.50	11.20	11.50	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	13.20	2.15	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.53	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54
SIK LUNG	arr.		10.55	11.25	11.55	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	13.25	2.20	2.45	2.50	2.55	2.58	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59
SIK LUNG	dep.		11.00	11.30	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	13.25	2.20	2.45	2.50	2.55	2.58	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59
SIK LUNG	arr.		11.05	11.35	12.05	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.30	2.25	2.50	2.55	2.60	2.63	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64
SIK LUNG	dep.		11.10	11.40	12.10	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.30	2.25	2.50	2.55	2.60	2.63	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64
SIK LUNG	arr.		11.15	11.45	12.15	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.35	2.30	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.68	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69
SIK LUNG	dep.		11.20	11.50	12.20	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.35	2.30	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.68	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69
SIK LUNG	arr.		11.25	11.55	12.25	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.40	2.35	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.73	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74
SIK LUNG	dep.		11.30	12.00	12.30	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.40	2.35	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.73	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74
SIK LUNG	arr.		11.35	12.05	12.35	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.45	2.40	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.78	2.79	2.79	2.79	2.79	2.79
SIK LUNG	dep.		11.40	12.10	12.40	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.45	2.40	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.78	2.79	2.79	2.79	2.79	2.79
SIK LUNG	arr.		11.45	12.15	12.45	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.50	2.45	2.70	2.75	2.80	2.83	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84
SIK LUNG	dep.		11.50	12.20	12.50	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.50	2.45	2.70	2.75	2.80	2.83	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84
SIK LUNG	arr.		11.55	12.25	12.55	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.55	2.50	2.75	2.80	2.85	2.88	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89
SIK LUNG	dep.		12.00	12.30	13.00	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	2.50	2.75	2.80	2.85	2.88	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89
SIK LUNG	arr.		12.05	12.35	13.05	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	2.55	2.80	2.85	2.90	2.93	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94
SIK LUNG	dep.		12.10	12.40	13.10	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.00	2.55	2.80	2.85	2.90	2.93	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94
SIK LUNG	arr.		12.15	12.45	13.15	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.05	2.60	2.85	2.90	2.95	2.98	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99
SIK LUNG	dep.		12.20	12.50	13.20	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.05	2.60	2.85	2.90	2.95	2.98	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99
SIK LUNG	arr.		12.25	12.55	13.25	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.15	2.65	2.90	2.95	3.00	3.03	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04
SIK LUNG	dep.		12.30	13.00	13.30	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.15	2.65	2.90	2.95	3.00	3.03	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04
SIK LUNG	arr.		12.35	13.05	13.35	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.25										



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## BRITISH MILITARY EXPENDITURE

### LORD DERBY ON ESTIMATES.

A memorandum on the Army estimates by Lord Derby states that in addition to a reduction of £9,000,000 for the last two years in terminal charges, that period had seen a reduction of £21,000,000 in current charges, making altogether £30,000,000. The Geddes Committee had recommended a reduction of normal current charges in the Army, including military expenditure in the Middle East to £55,000,000 in 1922-3, with a further reduction of an unspecified amount in 1923-4.

In the present estimates, current charges, including approximately half a million for the War Office, were repaid by expenditure in the Middle East, which is estimated by the Colonial Office at about £48,000,000.

After drawing attention to the fact that an allowance of £3,000,000 is made in regard to certain charges in the Middle East, Lord Derby said: "It is evident that the War Office has fully discharged the task assigned it by the Geddes Committee." Lord Derby hopes that the Army will now be allowed to settle down to the task of re-building itself on permanent lines.

The number of Horse and Field Artillery Batteries in the British establishment are reduced from 118 in 1914 to 78, of which 12 are at present abroad.

Considerable economies have been effected by replacing six Cavalry depots and eleven Artillery depots by one Central Depot for each of these arms, and reducing the establishment of line infantry depots.

The strength of the Army at the commencement of the financial year may be expected to be some 12,000 short of establishment owing to the fact that the period of service of men recruited after general demobilisation is about to expire. Provision is made to enlist 10,000 men with previous war training in reserve, and it has been decided to institute a central School to train 1,000 boys as mechanics for the technical branches of the Army.

The excellence of the health of the troops is shown by the fact that patients in military hospitals in Great Britain have fallen from 2,348 to 1,770.

The reduction of the strength of the Army has not been accompanied by any reduction of the number of Regular Officers, in view of the far more elaborate training now required by soldiers and the necessity of preserving the power of expansion.

The estimates do not provide for re-instituting the Infantry, Military and Special Reserve, which Lord Derby concluded would not justify the cost.

The strength of the Army on Feb. 1st was 5,865 officers and 128,567 men, or nearly 75 per cent. of the peace establishment.

## ABOUT MOTOR BUSES.

The London General Omnibus Co. states that during 1922 no less than 847 million passengers were carried in its vehicles, this being an increase of 51 million over the total for 1921. The Company operates over 3,000 motor buses, the chassis of which are built by the Associated Equipment Co., while the bodies are double deckers, the newest types accommodating upwards of fifty passengers. In the aggregate the Company's vehicles cover about 100 million miles per annum. They work not only in and immediately around the Metropolitan, but also a considerable distance into the country, some of the routes being decidedly hilly. Altogether, it is difficult to imagine a more complete practical test of the reliability and efficiency of engines and other mechanism.

In certain other large British cities there is now a noteworthy tendency to employ, wholly or in part, comparatively small single-decked vehicles. This practice enables a more frequent service to be maintained on routes where the traffic demand is not very large. Subject to a suitable design of chassis and body, a vehicle with about twenty seats can be operated by one man, the wages of the conductor being saved. Thus, for instance, Manchester are using twenty-one seater buses on Kierley Road. The passengers enter and leave through a door on the front of the near side, the opening and closing of which is controlled by the driver, who takes the fares as the passengers enter. This addition to the driver's work makes it important that in other respects he should be given as easy a time as possible. Consequently, a chassis is selected in which the physical strain on the driver is ordinarily alight on account of the lightness of the steering, and of the control generally.

Similar buses are used at Huddersfield, where the manager has taken the trouble to work out comparative figures for the "one-man-operated" twenty-seater type and the ordinary thirty-two seater with the driver and conductor. The smaller type saves almost exactly two-thirds of a mile in wages and about two-thirds a mile in petrol and oil. The savings are, of course, lower when the traffic demand is considerable, but, on the whole, the comparison is found to favour the smaller type.

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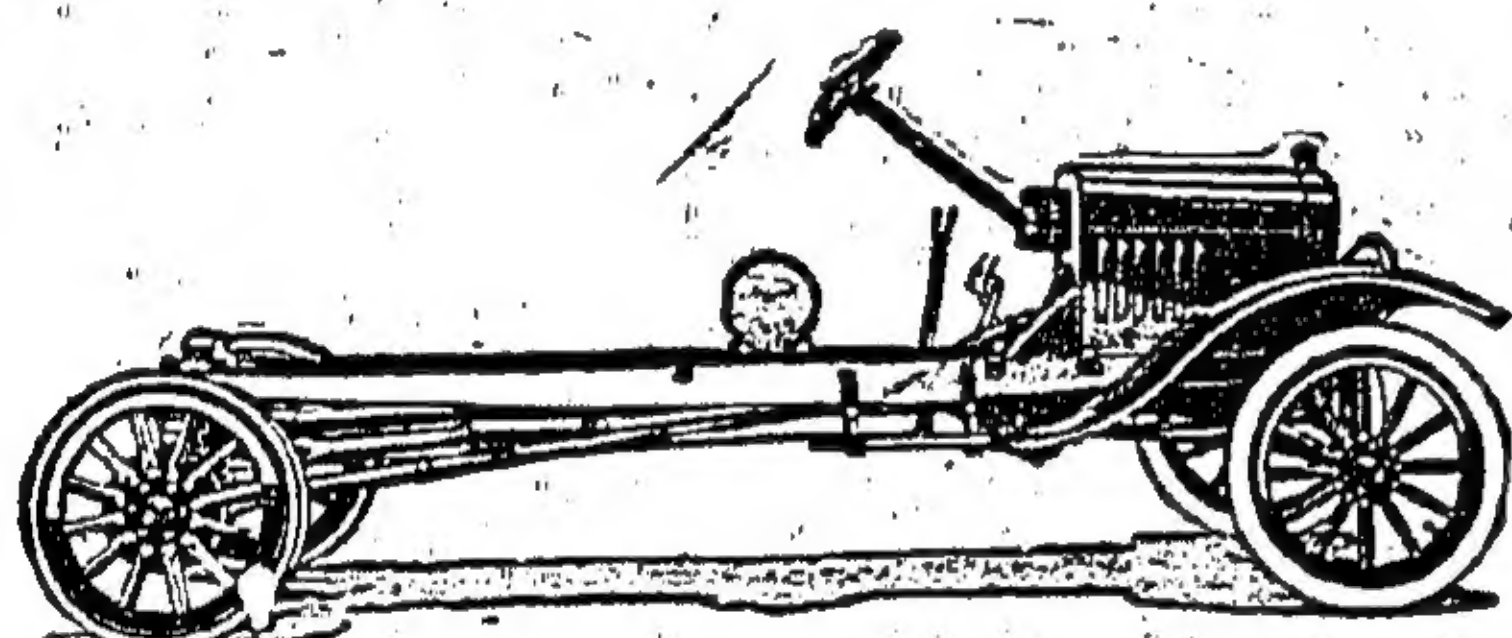
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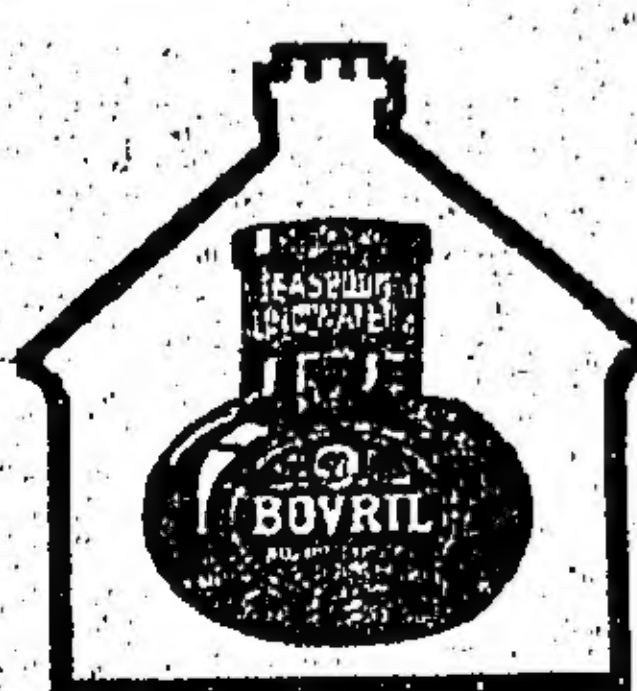
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SCOTTISH LETTER.  
THE PRINCE IN A TARTAN KILT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, February 28th.

The senior Scottish title of the Prince of Wales is the Duke of Rothesay, and at the annual dinner of the Royal Caledonian School he wore a kilt of the Bute tartan. His speech struck a very happy tone, and was brightened by several touches of humour. In 1815, he said, there was held the inaugural dinner of the School, which he described as "a healthy outpost of Scotland in Hertfordshire." His great-grandfather, the Duke of Kent, provided, and a contemporary report stated that "convivial happiness pervaded every person present." In a reference to the "good old times," and the contention that the younger generation were sadly inferior to the "giants of old," the Prince remarked that as one of the younger generation he had always strongly objected to this theory, but when he saw that the toast list in 1815, contained no less than 21 speeches, he began to wonder whether they were perhaps quite the men their ancestors appeared to have been. He noticed, too, that the then Duke of York quitted the chair a little before midnight, and was succeeded by the Duke of Sussex, who kept up the conviviality of the evening for some considerable time.

## THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

The premier place among the editorials in the current number of the *Chinese Student* is one dealing with the intention of Great Britain to devote her share of the Boxer Indemnity to expenditure "on purposes mutually beneficial to both countries." It is asked, "What does China want?" and the reply is, education for her millions. No country can give greater assistance to the China in the matter of education than Great Britain. Any such assistance will very naturally result in a British bias among Chinese so educated. Socially, it will lead to closer understanding and friendship; commercially, it will create a greater demand for British goods, especially machinery. This, of course, will take time, and the benefit to Britain will not be at once evident. There is, however, a means whereby Britain may benefit both immediately and later without detracting from China's advantage. That is by spending the money in Britain.

The *Chinese Student* goes on to develop the scheme. It says: "The sum annually available (£400,000) is by no means a large one, at least, not for the purpose of education in China. It may be sufficient to add some new schools or colleges, and improve existing ones, but it would still leave some millions of scholars uneducated for. Besides, up-to-date schools are not the only necessity; there must be fully qualified teachers, and of these a sufficient number. Here then, is China's most urgent want, a sufficiency of trained teachers. Britain with her many universities, her highly developed system of universal education, her love of sports, appeals irresistibly as training ground for the future dominion of China. £400,000 would serve to support annually 1,500 to 2,000 Chinese students in this country, and the whole Indemnity money to educate about 25,000 to 30,000 in all. Of course the money might be invested, in which case much fewer students would benefit annually, although the capital would provide for a permanent scheme of education. What China needs, however, is many trained men, as the can have educated in the shortest possible time. At any rate, the money would be spent in this country, and the ultimate benefit would be just the same—in fact, greater than if the sum was expended wholly in China.

There must, of course, be certain conditions governing the award of grants or scholarships to individuals. Without going into detail, two may be mentioned here as being essential from the Chinese point of view.

(1) Preference be given to suitable Chinese graduates, while only students (i.e., undergraduates) of proved ability, who have passed examinations equivalent to the British University, "matriculations," be chosen.

(2) The recipient must undertake to teach for a certain period on his or her return to China, or to repay the sums awarded.

Much has been written about expending the Indemnity funds in China, and a great deal of stress laid on the principle of adapting the education given to Chinese needs. We will say, this, that we Chinese will probably adopt Western learning to our own requirements, better than a mixed British and Chinese Committee can do so for us, as is suggested in some quarters.

## AUTO-SUGGESTION AND FAITH HEALING.

Professor Robertson's annual report on the work of the Royal Edinburgh Mental Hospital is always a document of interest and value to the layman as well as to the medical practitioner. This year he deals with the method of auto-suggestion which has become popularly identified with the name of M. Coue. "It has always been known," he says, "that when suggestion was given by another (hetero-suggestion) it was operative on the patient only when it became accepted. In other words, by auto-suggestion, M. Coue teaches his patients how to do the suggestion for themselves, but that greater faith is inspired when the suggestion comes from the outside is shown by the fact that patients return to him to be re-inspired. Professor Robertson holds that hetero-suggestion, the old form, "still remains the most powerful agency." Abundant claims have been made for Coueism—not, perhaps by its author, who, while ready to take credit for any apparent success, "is showed and cautious enough not to put this method to a crucial test"—as being capable of curing even serious physical maladies. There is not a little danger that the disciples, imagining that they can cure themselves of all the ills that flesh is heir to, may delay in undergoing proper medical treatment with perhaps grave consequences to themselves. At the same time, M. Coue is undoubtedly doing good by directing the attention of the medical profession to the great part that mental suggestion can play in the treatment of the symptoms of disease. Professor Robertson is of opinion that in the past doctors have tended to ignore this aspect, to the detriment of their patients, to the prejudice of their own reputation, and to the encouragement of quackery and charlatanism. In this last category he places those who claim to possess a mysterious "gift of healing." He is outspoken in criticism of clergymen and others who seek to practice an art which is "indistinguishable from a lukewarm Christian Science," and represents a throwback to that primitive

phase of civilisation when the functions of the priest and the medicament were combined in the person of one individual. "Whose pharmacy consisted mainly of incantations and of magic for the treatment of every ill."

## BRITAIN AND AMERICA IN GOLF.

The Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Club make the interesting announcement that the competition for the Walker International trophy will take place over Old St. Andrew's Course on the Friday and Saturday of the week following the Amateur Championship. Many St. Andrew's decisions meet with adverse criticism, but there will be nothing but approval for the decision to play the Britain & America International on a date and a course away from the Amateur Championship. It is a big enough event to stand on its own legs, and with the event played on the Old Course, which our men must know better than our visitors possibly can, Britain ought to have a very good chance of winning. Last year's selection to represent Britain did not give anything like general satisfaction. No doubt the Committee did their best in the matter according to their judgment, and it should not be forgotten that one at least of the most-criticised players was successful in the match. Mr. Anthony Spalding, the well-known golf writer, has adversely criticised last season's team, and has pushed his case to the point of accepting the offer of Mr. E. Martin Smith to back the official force then chosen against any other team of amateurs for £100, which, he suggests, might be given to the international expenses fund. It is an interesting proposal, and it will be much more interesting if it materialises. But it is an important "if" Mr. Spalding, who excludes Messrs. Tolley and Wetherell from the dispute, prefers Messrs. C. Hodgson, W. A. Murray, S. Robinson, the Hon. Michael Scott, G. Tweedale, and John Wilson, to some of the men who were selected. Many golfers were doubtful about the choice of Mr. Harris, and frankly disagreed with the selection of Messrs. Hootman and Aylmer. Mr. Harris has no record, since illness kept him out of the match; Mr. Hootman did all that could be expected of him by winning his point. Still, the poor financial response to the call for subscriptions for the team expenses may reflect dissatisfaction in the golf community.

## DEATH OF FORMER AMOY MISSIONARY.

The death has taken place, after an illness extending over several months, of the Rev. James Leattie, M.A., minister of St. Ninian's United Free Church, Stranraer. A native of Roxburghshire, deceased, after leaving the New College, Edinburgh, was for short periods assistant in the New North, and Chalmers Memorial Church, Edinburgh. He was ordained in the latter church for missionary work in China, and subsequently spent 13 years in Amoy, during which he saw much of Chinese life and ways in the interior, while he was specially identified with the work of the Union Theology College, and of the Anglo-Chinese College, in Amoy. He was in China during the Boxer Rising and the revolution of the latter date. After the outbreak of the war he acted as interim minister in several churches, and was inducted to the pastorate of St. Ninian's, Stranraer, in May, 1917.

## OBITUARY.

At a nursing home, Glasgow, after a prolonged illness, on 23rd February, Margaret Smith, wife of the late Alexander Gregory, Shanghai, and eldest daughter of Robert Duncan, 2, Oxford Terrace, Renfrew.

## THE BURDEN OF THE AMERICAN DEBT.

A novel suggestion was made by the chairman at the Boveril meeting to relieve Great Britain from the burden of the American debt. The payment of the interest by direct remittance would in his opinion turn the exchange against us, and to obviate this he suggested that we should build up in Canada a reserve towards the payment of the debt.

The Canadian and United States dollars were not likely to vary seriously in value, therefore any fund we could build up in the Dominion would be comparatively free from exchange fluctuations. Canada was capable of being developed at a much more rapid pace than the present capital and man power at its disposal could develop it. Our Government could now borrow at a lower rate than it has been able to do for a good many years. If it could obtain grants of land from Canada, it could utilize, say, £100,000,000 in developing wheat areas, and probably certain industries in that Dominion; and this work, in conjunction with some considerable emigration scheme of selected unemployed, should develop in Canada a reproductive asset that would, after a while, annually supply dollars towards the payment to the States. Furthermore, every bushel of wheat bought from Canada instead of from the States would help to keep our exchange better with the latter.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

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Canton Insurance	580 b.
China Sugars	230 2a.
Kowloon Wharves	180 b.
Hongkong Lands	425 2a.
Star Ferries	52 2a.
Steamboats	37½ b.
Shanghai Docks	100 b.
Cements	22½ 2a.
Tramways	21½ b.
Ewo Mills	15½ b.
Langkats	2½ 2a.
Hongkong Hotels (Old)	20 b.
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### BRITISH MALAYA. THE RESTRICTION OF RUBBER OUTPUT.

At the date of writing British Malaya is more hopeful than it has been for two years past, writes the Singapore correspondent of *The Times*. The price of tin is improving, and the price of rubber has sprung up from 25 cents to 40 cents per lb., as the result of restriction of output. There are scores of men in the country who were insolvent a month ago and are solvent now, because the stocks or securities they hold have increased so much in value.

There are many interests in Malaya, but rubber and tin dominate them all. If these great industries are prospering, nothing else matters very much. For two years they have been depressed to a quite abnormal extent, and the multitude of interests which has grown up around them has suffered in sympathy. One small fact will serve to reveal the position. The almost universal money in Malaya is currency notes, based on the dollar of \$5, \$10, or \$20, with a gold standard backing. Our notes run from \$1,000 to \$10,000. In March, 1920, the face value of currency notes in circulation amounted to \$183,000,000. In March, 1921, it was down to \$102,177,836; in March, 1922, \$80,672,183, and by the last return (September, 1922) it was \$72,000,349.

#### MONEY MARKET.

This great decrease of the money in the hands of the public has affected every kind of business. In order to explain it one must look carefully into the trade records of the Colony and the Federated and Unfederated Malay States which form the Malay Peninsula. Some difficulty in doing this arises from the fact that, until quite recently, Malayan statistics have been chaotic. It is now recognized, however, that, though its sections differ widely in a political sense, the whole Peninsula should be treated as one unit commercially, and the returns now being published are a complete survey of the "Trade of British Malaya" month by month.

From these returns the following brief extracts may be made:

	Imports	Exports
1920	\$890,512,899	\$920,939,066
1921	\$824,474,102	\$1,604,778
1922 (9 months)	\$34,438,956	\$31,848,653

The fall in imports in 1921 compared with 1920 was \$408,038,707, and the fall in exports was \$403,334,318. If three-fourths of the trade of 1920 is calculated, imports would amount to \$667,877,175, and exports \$691,704,822. Comparing these figures with the three-quarters of 1922 ending September, we find the decrease in value of imports this year to be \$333,437,210, and of exports \$893,855,669.

More than business is a very important thing in the Colony of the Straits Settlements, and merchant business, fortunately has not suffered to anything like the same extent as the productive industries. These are carried on mainly in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, which may be described as the hinterland of the Colony. The year 1921 was disastrous. Compared with 1920 there was a loss of \$211,380,183 on rubber, \$309,316,741 on tin, and of \$19,337,745 on copra, a total of \$530,034,669 on the three big products. The year 1922 has not fared quite so badly. Comparing three-quarters of 1920 with a similar part of 1922, the decreases are: Rubber, \$132,345,304; tin, \$30,542,883; copra, \$12,040,874—a total of \$175,229,061.

#### RESULTS OF RESTRICTION.

It should be explained that tin reached abnormal prices in 1920, and that the fall in 1921 and 1922 may be considered a return to normal. But rubber was one of the very few commodities that did not rise in sympathy with the fall in the purchasing value of money. On the eve of a slump which reduced prices by fully two-thirds the industry was facing higher costs of production and was selling at below pre-war rates. The effect, therefore, was crushing, and it is to be feared that a good many estates have suffered by ruthless economies, and by the lower quality of supervision which followed inevitably on the dismissal of many capable managers and assistants.

In connection with the rubber industry, legal restriction of export has been more discussed during the past year than any other subject, and at last it has been adopted. The almost instant effect was a rise from 25 cents to 40 cents per lb. of the Singapore market, and this is generally admitted to be sufficient to cover a loss of 40 per cent. of production. During the greater part of 1921 voluntary restriction was more or less in force. It was futile—prices remained at a losing figure and stocks continued to increase, while estate reserve funds were rapidly diminishing. From the beginning of 1922 all pretence of restricting was abandoned, though a certain number of estates adopted alternate day tapping on purely economic grounds. Alternate day tapping means that half the labour force can get in about two-thirds of what is sometimes called full capacity crops, and when the margin between price and cost of labour is very narrow it pays better to have, say, 20,000 lbs. at half labour cost than 30,000 lbs. at full cost. Apart from variations of this policy, no attempt to restrict has been made; the production has been heavier than in 1920, the last normal year, and thoughtful planters have dreaded the market becoming "flooded" and a consequent complete stoppage of production.

#### THE URGENT NEED.

There are few industries for which a better case in favour of legal restriction can be made out than rubber when it is obvious that overproduction is taking place. The trees are always there, and even the ordinary economic life which weeds out the unfit in other industries, scarcely operates for as long as the trees remain—and they cannot be removed without great labour and expense—they are a menace to the better class properties.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### AMERICAN FIRM'S LIQUIDATION IN SHANGHAI. CREDITORS' OBJECTIONS TO RECEIVER'S REPORT.

At the U.S. Court for China at Shanghai, last week, Mr. W. Chalmers, on behalf of the creditors, lodged some objections to the receiver's report in the matter of the liquidation of the Stewart-Crane Company. Other attorneys, including Messrs. H. D. Rodger, R. S. Haskell and C. S. Franklin, also representing creditors, supported Mr. Chalmers. Mr. Chalmers said that it was arranged that the receiver would present a monthly report on the progress of the liquidation, but this had not been done. He said that the receiver seemed to be a receiver in name only.

The objections filed stated, in effect, that the contract between the receiver and the American Trading Company whereby American Trading Company should have the use of Stewart, Crane & Co.'s plant and equipment and turn over to the receiver "surplus of profits received" when "full payment of contract prices had been made," put the American Trading Co. in the position of a preferred creditor to the damage and detriment of other unsecured creditors. Also that the unsecured creditors were entitled to receive a *pro rata* share of any claim that Stewart, Crane, Inc., may have had for work already completed in the buildings on April 12th. The buildings mentioned were the McTigue building, the Amoy Customs building and the North China Daily News building.

The motion further stated that the American Trading Company, as guarantors of Stewart, Crane, Inc., were required to complete the buildings and were entitled only to share proportionately with the unsecured creditors for any claims they may have against Stewart, Crane, Inc., except for such advances as may be made by the American Trading Co., after April 12th, 1922, to complete the buildings and then only up to the original contract prices and that a reasonable amount be charged for the use of the Stewart, Crane plant and equipment.

The creditors prayed for an order that the contracts and arrangements made between the receiver and the American Trading Co., be declared null, void and *ultra vires*.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl mentioned that the American Trading Co. had already lost \$200,000 in the arrangements.

### TIBETAN PRINCESS DIES IN JAPAN.

JAPANESE ADVENTURER'S  
 ROMANCE.

Mrs. Nobuko Yajima, the only daughter of the Dalai Lama, King of Tibet, died recently at her home in Honcho, Manchuria, Gumbus prefecture, after having lived in this country four years, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. Her body has been cremated and the ashes probably will be sent to her native home. She is survived by her husband, Mr. Yasujiro Yajima, and a son 7 years old.

The incidents leading up to the marriage of Mr. Yajima and the daughter of the Tibetan royal house combine to make a tale of adventure and romance. In 1909 Mr. Yajima organized a society called Rikkokai with a view to fostering the spirit of adventure among the younger men of the nation. He started for Tibet at the head of a band of 30 young men, but the party became scattered in the course of its long journey, some of the adventurers remaining in China and others going to the South Sea Islands and America.

Determined to reach his objective, Mr. Yajima continued his journey, arriving in Tibet alone. He gained royal favour by serving as military instructor to the Tibetans and gained access to the royal palace, where he met and immediately fell in love with the daughter of the King. Their betrothal and marriage were sanctioned by the King.

After living in Tibet for eight years, Mr. Yajima returned to Japan with his wife and child in 1919. Since her arrival in this country Mrs. Yajima has been studying the educational system of Japan with a view to returning to her native land later and opening a school for girls. On January 28th she received a letter from her kingly father urging her to return to Tibet with her husband and child as soon as possible.

Much attention is being given to the encouragement of new industries. The simultaneous slump of rubber and tin has shown that the basis of prosperity is too narrow, and experiments have demonstrated that valuable fibres can be grown abundantly, and that there is ample land available for the purpose. Want of capital is the chief obstacle to progress in this direction, and the heavy fall in revenue, especially in the Federated States, has made it impossible for the Government to give much help.

Malaya is, in point of fact, an abnormally rich country, but the population is small, and a great part of it, the indigenous Malay, is idle and easy living. The urgent need is more roads and railways to attract new population. If ever an Empire development policy goes beyond the stage of academic discussion, and if ever the British public can be persuaded that there are as safe and as profitable investments within as without the Empire, the Peninsula should receive a full share of attention.

### COMPANY MEETING. NO DIVIDEND FOR LANGKAT SHAREHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Naamloze Vennootschap Maatschappij tot Mijn, Bosch en Landbouw-exploitatie in Langkat was held last week at the office of the General Agents (Messrs. George McBain), Shanghai.

Mr. John Prentice occupied the chair and was supported by Mr. W. R. McBain (Directors), and Mr. J. Elmore (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—I regret that the accounts for the year under review show a somewhat disappointing result, but, as you will probably have noticed, the cash position is quite satisfactory. If we are able to dispose of the balances of our oilfields material, etc., at a reasonable price, we can draw further on our reserve against sundry assets, and I think we might congratulate ourselves on having passed successfully through a very trying time. At any rate compared with the same date last year, our position is very much improved.

We cannot expect to make a very large profit on oil, but now that our expenditure is reduced to a minimum we should derive a small yearly income from it. The administrator of the Batavia Petroleum Maatschappij reports that they are obtaining from Buarit at present about 25 tons daily, but they are cleaning some of the wells and this should have the effect of increasing the production shortly. They are not doing much work on our other concessions as the present system of taxation on oil in Sumatra is such that they have been obliged to reduce their own staff to a considerable extent—however, a strong protest has been made to the Government and some change may be made before long.

I do not propose to trouble you with a lot of details with regard to our rubber estates, but I think that everything is in good order and that our manager is to be congratulated on making a profit during the year ended on October 31st last as that was one of the worst periods experienced in the rubber industry. The production per acre is good, and if he can keep down to his estimated cost of 55d. per lb. we should be very satisfied.

Our timber department was not very successful during the year, but still made a small profit of £15,708.39. We have been approached with regard to the sale of our sawmill and part of our timber and planting rights. If the prospective buyers will pay a fair price your Directors will probably decide to sell, with your approval, of course. Mr. Elmore is leaving shortly for Sumatra to attend to these negotiations and other matters connected with the Company's affairs.

Work on our concessions at Martapoera has been abandoned as the results did not justify further expenditure.

### A TWENTY PER CENT. TAX ON CIGARETTES.

WHAT CHEKIANG OFFICIALS  
 PROPOSE DOING.

Reuter's Agency understands that the Provincial authorities in Chekiang have announced their intention of levying a tax of 20 per cent. on cigarettes.

This tax will be in addition to the 25 per cent. inland tax paid by cigarettes to cover transport and all other charges. The various Cigarette Companies have been working for one and a half years under a special Government for the regularization of the taxation of cigarettes in the interior. The success of that arrangement appeared to afford some evidence that China was capable of doing something towards regularizing her internal taxation in return for the surtaxes and the increase of her tariff contemplated by the Treaty signed at Washington last year. The action of the Chekiang authorities in breaking that arrangement would therefore appear likely seriously to prejudice China's national interests under the Washington Treaty. Indiscriminate taxation of this sort and the repudiation of national obligations by separate provinces remove all security of trade.

Reuter understands that the British Minister has already made serious representations to the Waikiang in so far as this new tax affects British interests.

### PAN-PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS.

TO MEET IN AUSTRALIA.

The second triennial meeting of the Pan-Pacific Science Congress is to be held this year in Australia, beginning at Melbourne on August 10th and ending at Sydney on September 3rd.

The Commonwealth Government is to support the meeting and has promised to contribute £5,000 towards its cost. Invitations to send representatives have been issued by the Commonwealth Government to the various countries bordering the Pacific. The Australian National Research Council is arranging the details, and its president, Professor Orme Mearns, of the University of Melbourne, is to preside over the congress, while Professor Sir Edgeworth David, of the University of Sydney, is to be chairman of the Pan-Pacific Committee.

The tentative programme covers a large range of subjects, including agriculture and veterinary science, anthropology, biology, oceanography, geology, hygiene and climatology, tropical diseases and geodesy, the latter in special relation to the arc of meridian in Australia, the determination of longitude by wireless, and weather cycles and weather forecasting.

The Pan-Pacific Science Congress was initiated by the National Research Council of the United States of America in 1920, the first congress being held at Honolulu in August of that year, and proving so successful that it was decided to hold meetings at triennial intervals.

### LAWN BOWLS. ANNUAL MEETING OF HONGKONG ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association was held at Post Office Buildings on Tuesday afternoon. There were representatives from all last year's clubs, and from the two new clubs—Kowloon Dock, and the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

The President (Mr. J. Reid) presided at the meeting, and he was supported by Mr. W. Russell (the Chairman) and Mr. C. J. Tacchi (the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

Referring to the accounts, the CHAIRMAN stated that they had a balance in hand of \$372.05, and the Association was in a perfectly sound condition. The chief item on the expenditure side of the accounts was \$391 for sending the inter-port team to Shanghai.

Mr. J. Russell (Taikee), proposed the adoption of the accounts. The motion was seconded by Mr. W. GERRARD (Police), and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen be appointed President for the coming year. Mr. D. HARVEY seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. HARVEY submitted the name of Mr. D. Gow as Vice-Chairman remarking that Mr. Gow was one of the oldest bowlers in the Colony, and an original member of the first bowling club to be started in the Colony.

Mr. J. McMurtrie seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. D. Harvey was elected Chairman, and Mr. C. J. Tacchi hon. secretary and treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN said he took it that all the old clubs would enter for the league again this year.

Mr. J. Russell suggested that the Association should run a first and a second league. If this were not done they would find the greatest difficulty in completing their fixtures to time.

Mr. McMurtrie pointed out that there were very few teams in the Colony able to run two teams at the same time.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that last year was a most successful one, and everything worked out all right. This year they only had two new clubs to enter.

After some discussion it was agreed to write to the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, whose representative had left the meeting before the close, asking them to defer their entry into the league till next season. The reason for this was that under the conditions of the League it is necessary to have three rinks, and the Yacht Club was understood to have only two.

It was decided that the fixture list remain the same as last year, excepting that the Kowloon Dock would take the vacant date each week. It was decided to commence the League programme on May 19th.

Mr. R. Lapsley was elected auditor of the accounts for the ensuing year.

The Hon. Secretary read correspondence which had taken place with the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association relating to the provision of an Interport Challenge Cup. A letter from the Shanghai Association mentioned that Mr. Prentice had offered to provide a trophy. The great drawback of course, was that Hongkong and Kowloon bowlers only met every second year. It was suggested that the Cup be played for every second year at Shanghai in a triangular tournament, or, alternatively, that two Cups be bought, one to be played for between Shanghai and Hongkong and the other between Shanghai and Kowloon.

The Hongkong reply pointed to the possibility of all three teams obtaining the same number of points in a triangular Interport. It was felt that the scheme was unworkable unless the three teams met every year.

In the course of a discussion it was mentioned that Shanghai would have a great advantage in playing on their own greens. It was decided to write favouring the provision of a Cup for annual competition between Hongkong and Shanghai.

### A VERY OLD MAN. OLD AGE PENSION GRANT AT 163.

The Peking correspondent of the *Times* recently cabled:—

The local Press reports the existence of a man living in Manchuria who was born in the 25th year of the reign of the Emperor Chien Lung, which makes his present age 163. With notable generosity, considering the financial difficulties of the country, he has been granted an annual pension.

### PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a tramcar the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Torics are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central.—Adv.



## SPORT.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.  
YESTERDAY'S INTERESTING  
MATCHES.

Two very interesting matches were played yesterday in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club Tennis Tournament.

By defeating the Lo brothers by three sets to two H. E. Worthington and H. Hancock now enter the semi-final round of the Open Champion Doubles.

The other game was an Open Champion Singles match, S. Green, an ex-champion, meeting S. A. Ramjahn in the third round. Owing to failing light, the match was unfinished, Ramjahn having the advantage when play stopped by two sets to one and seven games all in the fourth set. As no arrangements were made previous to the match it will have to be continued on some future date from where play left off.

## THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES GAME.

This match drew a large crowd of spectators and the stands were well filled. The Lo brothers opened well and took the first set 6-3. They were both serving well and getting everything back. Their opponents did not get properly going in the first set and they both served an unusually large number of double faults. Worthington was playing well and his pick-ups in this set and in the four subsequent sets were a special feature of his play.

Worthington and Hancock could do nothing wrong in the second set which they took with ease, 6-0, their serving improving considerably. The third set went against them 6-2, their opponents' playing very consistently.

Perhaps the best set of the match was the fourth when all four players got worked up to their own peculiar style of play. In the second game of this set there were some brilliant exchanges and the spectators saw real sparkling tennis. Particularly fine was one long run of volley rallying from short distances, and the English players were warmly applauded on winning the point after a ding-dong struggle. They appeared to have a slight advantage and in this set. They took the first four games in fine manner. The Lo's secured the next two and then the score went to five games to three in favour of the Englishmen. They also took the ninth which gave them the set, making it two sets all. In this set M. K. Lo was at fault at times with his forehand drives, frequently turning the ball into the net. His brother was very safe, placing well. His favourite shot, which was often successful, was a fast ball driven between the players. Worthington, was always very certain, driving across the Court and then finishing off with a light smash to the outside line near the net. Hancock at times played well getting in an occasional hard smash.

In the final set the Chinese players commenced in a promising way and at the end of the fourth game they were two games to the good. Their opponents drew level and by securing the next two games made it 5-3 in their favour. The Chinese secured the next game but lost the next which gave the match to their opponents by three sets to two.

On the whole the match was well fought from start to finish, a considerable number of the game's going to deuce. It was a more careful exhibition than the match of the previous day when the Ramjahn brothers defeated Wong Po Keung and Yvanovitch, though it could hardly be said to be as bright. This was probably due to the fact that yesterday's players were older and more experienced in the tactics of the game. Yesterday's winners will be hard to beat and they are looked upon as likely challengers for the Challenge Round.

## THE OPEN SINGLES GAME.

The match between S. Green and S. A. Ramjahn—a match that may be described as "middle-aged v. youth," Green being a veteran at the game and Ramjahn but a youngster—was evenly contested. They gave a pretty exhibition of backhand and forehand driving from the base line. There were long rallies all of the same style, the ball being sent from corner to corner. The style of play was much the same throughout, and after a time became monotonous. In the fourth set Green opened well and looked like taking the set and making it two sets all. He was leading 5-2 when, for a brief period, he struck a bad patch and lost a number of games in a surprising manner. Play finished up at seven games all in the fourth set, it being too dark to finish the match.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ELECTRIC CO.'S WINDERS  
REFUSE TO WORK.  
NEW CHECKING OFF SYSTEM  
LEADS TO TROUBLE.

On Tuesday at tiffin time about one hundred winders employed by the Hongkong Electric Company refused to work. The trouble arose over the insistence of the management that the men should "clock off" work at tiffin times. This is an innovation on the part of the management. In the past the employees have had to "clock on" in the mornings and "clock off" again in the evenings, and this has been looked upon as a regular custom. Recently the management discovered that numbers of men were leaving off work for the tiffin hour before the proper time and the tiffin clocking-off system was adapted as a preventative. The new order was sprung as a surprise on the men. Several of the men passed out of the gates and took to the new system kindly; others collected inside and held a short conference amongst themselves, the result of which was that the winders refused to comply with the new arrangements.

The Company allowed these men to pass out, but they have not, up to the present, returned to work. Arrangements have been made to pay those men up to the time they left their work and the result is that the men have dismissed themselves. Arrangements are being made for other men to be taken on in their place. The trouble is not looked upon as serious as the men can easily be replaced. Neither is the trouble likely to affect the supply of electricity. The main body of workers are not affected.

HALF-WITTED?  
OR A MALINGERER?

An amusing little interlude occurred in Mr. Lindell's Court at the Magistrate's yesterday. A Chinese appeared on a charge of hawking without a licence. In the dock he seemed very vacant, and a little afraid. The Court interpreter addressed him many times in Chinese, but could get no answer. Eventually he walked over to the defendant, held him by the lapels of his coat and shouted at him, still without effect.

"Is the man half-witted?" asked the Magistrate.

"He seems like it this morning," said the witness, "but he was not so bad as this yesterday," replied Sergeant Elston.

After further attempts to extract an intelligible sentence from him the Magistrate's patience gave out. "Oh go away!" he said, addressing defendant, and in a stupid sort of way the fellow ambled out of the dock and the Court.

## GOLF.

## EASTER COMPETITIONS AT FANLING.

The results of the Easter competitions at Fanling were as follows:—  
Bogey Pool, won by A. Morrison, 3 up.  
Medal Pool, won by W. Galloway, 78 net.  
Mixed Doubles, won by Mr. and Mrs. Savage, 2 down.  
Ladies' Long Driving, won by Mrs. Hollands, 178 yards.  
Men's Long Driving, won by H. R. Buckland, 259 yards.  
Ladies' approaching and putting, won by Mrs. J. B. Ross.  
Men's approaching and putting, won by H. R. Buckland.

## CRICKET.

## HONGKONG C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent Hongkong C.C. 1st XI v. Hongkong University on the Club ground on Saturday next at 2.15 p.m.—  
E. T. B. Mitchell (captain), L. J. Davies, H. E. Hollands, H. Owen Hughes, E. G. Lammert, W. W. Mackenzie, L. D. McNicol, D. B. Peat, G. H. Piercy, R. H. Wild and F. N. Young.

The final placing of the 1st League depends upon the result of this match. If the Club win they share with the University the top of the table. Any other result will enable the University to win the league outright.

At the request of the Hongkong University the 2nd XI fixture has been cancelled.

## Results:—

## OPEN CHAMPION DOUBLES.

R. E. Worthington and H. Hancock beat M. W. and M. K. Lo, 3-6, 6-0, 2-0, 6-3, 6-4.

## HANDICAP SINGLES "A."

O. C. Stark (115/3) beat L. Forster (—3/6), 6-4, 7-5.

## HANDICAP SINGLES "B."

W. G. Kramper (12/6) beat J. B. Ross (115), 10-8, 6-1.

## HANDICAP DOUBLES.

O. V. Mark and R. H. Wills (12/6) beat A. Mackenzie and R. H. Valentine (12/8), 6-0, 6-4.

## Mixed doubles.

H. Phillips and Miss Phillips (115) beat K. W. Lane and Mrs. Lane (115), 3-1, 6-3.

G. B. Sayer and Mrs. Sayer (12/6) beat O. Wilson and Mrs. E. Mitchell (11/6), 6-3, 6-0.

## SUMMARY COURT.

(BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PUENSI JUDGE.  
(MR. H. H. J. COMPTON).  
A DISPUTED ACCOUNT.

## STORY OF THE PURCHASE OF A DINNER JACKET.

Mr. W. H. Coole, trading as J. T. Shaw, tailors, brought an action in the Summary Court yesterday morning against Mr. B. Pasco, of Messrs. Brewer & Co., of No. 23, Queen's Road Central, for the recovery of \$150 for goods sold and delivered. The plaintiff claimed the amount as assigned of the executor of J. T. Shaw deceased, the debt having been incurred during Mr. Shaw's life.

Mr. F. E. Nash, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Noel J. Brewer, barrister-at-law, represented the defendant.

At the outset of the case Mr. Nash said that the plaintiff purchased the business of the late Mr. J. T. Shaw, tailor, from the executor of the estate, Mr. Higgins. He took over the book debts of the firm. The defendant, Mr. Pasco, was an employee of Messrs. Brewer & Co., and in settlement of certain claims the defendant had set off accounts incurred by J. T. Shaw & Co. against Brewer & Co. He asked leave to amend plaintiff's claim to \$125 as they admitted a claim of \$34 put in by the defendant.

Mr. Brewer said that he had three points to bring out for the defence. The first was that the debt was not due to or recoverable by Mr. Coole. The alleged debt was incurred at a date earlier than the transfer of the business to the plaintiff. His client had received no written notice as to the assignment. His second point was that his client received certain articles from the late J. T. Shaw as a consideration for allowing entrance into certain premises. The articles were not tendered as a sale but merely as a consideration.

In reply to the PuenSI Judge, Counsel said that the articles in question were one dinner jacket and the making up of a suit of clothing, the defendant providing the material. The premises referred to were those of which Messrs. Brewer & Co. were the tenants. His third point was that a larger sum of money was due to the defendant's firm than that claimed by the plaintiff. The amount of defendant's claim was \$250.5 and his client had the power of attorney for his firm, Messrs. Brewer & Co., which qualified him to make any arrangements regarding the debts of the firm.

Mr. Wm. Henry Coole said that he was proprietor of the business of J. T. Shaw & Co., which he purchased from the executor of the late J. T. Shaw. According to book debts \$125 was owing by the defendant.

Arising out of cross-examination by Mr. Brewer, Mr. Nash asked the plaintiff if he had applied for the money. Plaintiff said he had written and asked for a settlement of the account on several occasions.

The defendant in the box said that he had never received any written notice of the assignment of the business. He had not received any accounts until after his return from Australia in October, 1922. The accounts were not signed by Mr. W. H. Coole. The agreement between Mr. J. T. Shaw and himself was made in June, 1922.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nash, the defendant denied the allegation that Mr. Higgins of Messrs. Shaw & Co. never promised to let him have the clothes for nothing.

Mr. Nash: He said that he would give them to you as a special price?—He agreed to do it for nothing.

How could Mr. Higgins promise to do these things? The firm does not belong to him.—That was the arrangement made. He was acting for Mr. J. T. Shaw.

Mr. Higgins, executor of the estate of the late Mr. J. T. Shaw, said that he did not arrange to take No. 13, Beaconsfield Arcade, from Mr. Pasco. He said that he was the means of bringing Mr. Coole, the plaintiff, and Mr. Pasco, the defendant, together to discuss taking over the shop.

Mr. Nash: Did you promise to make him an evening dress suit free of charge?—No.

You could not have done that?—No.

Would it have been honest if you had promised him?—No.

It would have been robbing your employers.—It would not have been right. In reply to Mr. Brewer, the witness said that the defendant spoke to him about some clothes and he told defendant to come into the store and he would make the clothes at the usual discount to shopkeepers, of 10 per cent. He was not a partner in the present firm.

The PuenSI Judge: The defendant alleges a special agreement as regards these premises; what have you got to say to that Mr. Nash?

Mr. Nash replied that the amount claimed by the defendant did not belong to him but belonged to the Dallas Directory Co., formerly run by Messrs. Brewer & Co. The defendant had not put in a counter claim in the proper way and he had set out claims which did not belong to him.

Mr. Coole, recalled, told his Honour that he was not aware of any agreement for the supply of clothes to the defendant.

The PuenSI Judge said the case was a very muddled one and that he would reserve judgment.

## PIANFORTE PUPILS' RECITAL.

## CONCERT BY PROF. DANENBERG'S PUPILS.

Professor E. Danenberg's pupils gave their ninth annual pianoforte recital at the St. Andrew's Hall last night, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience. A well-arranged programme comprising many classical works gave scope for a demonstration of the varying degrees of skill of a number of the pupils, and a most enjoyable evening, reached a climax with a Rigoletto Fantasia, rendered with great skill by Miss Marie de Senna Fernandes, and a scherzo for two pianos, brilliantly executed by Miss Elfrida Osmund and Prof. Danenberg. Miss Marie Alves showed great promise as also did Miss Loly Carvalho and Master George Bond. Miss Elan Alves gave a delightful rendering of Chaminade's "Aulonair." Master Emil Danenberg, a small boy, 15 years of age, who has recently begun to learn music, greatly delighted the audience with his rendering of some simple pieces. Other pupils who contributed with much acceptance to the programme were: Miss Elsa Bell, Miss Alda Leon, Miss Thelma May, Miss Marie Rosario, Miss C. C. Alves, Miss Esme Cornell and Master Aubrey Dawson.

## THE COOK AND THE CONCUBINE.

## SEQUEL TO AN ELOPEMENT.

A Chinese cook and a concubine, both employed by a Chinese official now at Swatow, appeared at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon charged with the theft of clothing and jewellery alleged to be the property of the official's chief wife. It appears that the official keeps his family at a house in Canton Road, Yau-mai, and while he was away the cook and the concubine had a little romance.

They decided to elope, and went to live together in Samshui, taking with them the goods and jewellery. The loss was reported to the police, but for some time nothing further was heard until a day or so ago when the male defendant was discovered by the police pawing certain clothes, afterwards ascertained to be the clothing they took away with them. Inquiries were made with the result that the two were arrested, and so found themselves before the Magistrate. The case was conducted by Inspector Murphy.

The girl went into the box and alleged that the clothes, etc., that she took away was her own property. The articles had been given to her by her "husband," the official, for wear and use, and so she naturally concluded it was her own. She added that his principal wife had failed to bear her husband a child, whereas she (witness), had done so, so that she had really as many rights as the principal wife herself. The Magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood), expressed the opinion that there was no intention to steal the goods, and accordingly he would dismiss the charges against both defendants.

The girl intimated her willingness to return all the property with the exception of two items of jewellery which she claimed to be indisputably her own property.

## HOUSE COOLIES' THEFT.

\$150 CHAIN AND PENDANT STOLEN FROM EUROPEAN LADY.

A Chinese house coolie in the employ of Mrs. Clarice Williamson, of 129, the Peak, was sentenced to six months' hard labour at the Magistracy yesterday morning for stealing a platinum chain and a diamond pendant, the property of Mrs. Williamson which she valued at \$150.

Mrs. Williamson, in the box, told the Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindell), that she missed the pendant and chain from a trinket box in her room on March 1st. That was all she could say about the actual loss. Defendant had been in her employ for twelve months past, and had been most energetic in assisting the searchers in the hunt for the missing jewellery.

The next witness called was a girl, said to be the defendant's sweetheart, who worked on a sampans at Aberdeen. The Magistrate held up an envelope for her to see, and asked her if she knew anything about it.

"What does it contain, your Worship?" she asked innocently in Chinese. An ornament? was the reply. "Ah then, possibly I may know something about it," returned the witness. She went on to say that the defendant came aboard her boat about a fortnight ago and gave her the envelope and told her to keep it for him. She did so, and at a later date she gave it to her mother to keep for her.

The Mother, however, appears to have possessed a curious nature, and opened the envelope to see what it contained. On finding the jewellery she talked and later gave it to another woman, who in turn handed the property to the police. Evidence was given by the girl's mother bearing out that statement.

Defendant denied all knowledge of the affair, and in proof of his innocence pointed out the strenuous way in which he had worked in the search when the law was found. He could give no reason, however, why, that being the case, the girl should have told the story she did.

## TABLE DAINTIES &amp; SAVOURIES

Hummel's Pate de foie Gras No. 10...	per tin	\$3.00
" " " " " " 12...	"	2.00
" " " " " " 14...	"	1.10
Puree de foie Gras...	"	.50
Russian Caviare...	"	5.90
Chicken a la King ... ..	per jar	1.25
Turkey Hash ... ..	"	.55
Spaghetti & Chicken Livers ...	"	.55
Devilled Chicken ... ..	"	.90
" Turkey... ..	"	.90
Welsh Rarebit ... ..	"	.90
Truffled Boar's Head ... ..	in Glass	1.60
Game Galantine... ..	per tin	2.75
Ox Tongues Paysandu ... ..	"	4.30
Libby's Ox Tongues ... ..	"	

No. 1, \$3.50; No. 2, \$5.00; No. 3, \$6.00

## LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

## LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

EST. 1850.

## SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.

COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.

DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES.


OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, Etc.

PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

AGENTS FOR DOBBIE McINNES' NAUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

**COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA**  
TYPE K2.



IN MAHOGANY  
NON-SET.  
AUTOMATIC STOP.

EQUIPPED WITH  
SEVEN HANDSOME  
RECORD ALBUMS.

**THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO. LTD.**  
OPPOSITE WISEMAN'S.  
TEL. 1322.

**Powell**  
TELEPHONE C. 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS.  
We have just received a new consignment of

**HIGH-CLASS SUMMER SUITINGS**  
SUBSTANTIAL LIGHT-WEIGHT MATERIALS  
INCLUDING  
SMART LINENS, COTTONS AND SILKS.  
FANCY CASHMEREES,  
WORSTEDS, FLANNELS, SERGES,  
etc., etc.

**"TAIPO" CLOTH** This is a new fabric and the ideal cloth for SUMMER WEAR.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

APPLICATIONS are invited from well established firms to act as AGENTS for a well known English House of General Exporters and Manufacturers. Applicants please state what other Houses already represent (if any) and full particulars with usual references. Replies in English, French or German, to "Z.B. 806," c/o DEACONS, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th APRIL, 1923, commencing at 10.30 A.M. at 66-67, the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., KOWLOON.

## A LARGE QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

Comprising—  
Umbrella Handles, Window Glass, Tinplates, Beer Wines, Liqueurs, Preserves, Glass Bottles, Machinery, Piece Goods, Clocks, Blankets, Glassware, Singlets, Gum Copal, Gum Oil, Cinnamon, Tyres, Hats, Colours, Cigars, Nitric Acid, etc., etc.

also  
A LARGE QUANTITY OF FLAT, ROUND, SQUARE IRON BARS, ANGLE IRON, WIRE SHORTS, WIRE NAILS, BAR ENDS, IRONWARE, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash on delivery.  
LAMBERT BROTHERS,  
Auctioneers.

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that payment to the reconstruction agreement made between ARNHOLD & CO., LTD. and HARRY MONTAGUE MANN, the Liquidator thereof and others and this Company, this Company has from the 1st APRIL, 1923, acquired the undertaking of ARNHOLD BROS. & CO., LTD., and will hereafter carry on the business heretofore carried on by that Company.  
ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1923. [657]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.  
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD. will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., FIDELITY STREET, HONGKONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of APRIL, 1923, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, to transact the Ordinary Business of the Company.  
By Order of the Board,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 5th February, 1923. [651]

## GANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of APRIL, 1923, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 11th April, 1923, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. BOND,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1923. [658]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, 5th, GOSWELL BUILDING, on SATURDAY, 21st APRIL, 1923, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1923, and electing Directors and Auditor.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st April, 1923, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1923. [656]

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 7th APRIL, commencing 3 P.M.  
The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00.  
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.  
Members are advised that they must show their "Badges" to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.  
Each Member has the right of introducing 4 non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from the Secretary at \$5.00 each up to Friday, 6th April. The Stewards invite the ladies of Hongkong to be present.

## ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on THURSDAY, APRIL 5th, 1923, at 4 O'CLOCK precisely, in the OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITT. H.Q., for the following purposes—  
1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1922.  
2. To elect a New Committee.  
3. To transact any General Business.  
By Order,  
D. K. BLAIR,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 28th March, 1923. [629]

## INTIMATIONS

## CITY HALL.

## TWO PIANO RECITALS

by  
ALEXANDER SKLAREVSKI  
(WORLD FAMOUS PIANIST)  
to be given on  
MONDAY, 9th APRIL, at 5.30 P.M.  
and  
TUESDAY, 10th APRIL, at 5.30 P.M.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.  
TICKETS—\$3 and \$2.  
[653]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th APRIL, 1923, commencing at 3 P.M. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

## ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.

This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery capable of producing 100,000 (One hundred thousand) pieces 20-cent (Twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (Two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (Ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours.  
(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. GILMAN & CO., LTD., or the Undersigned).  
Terms—20% of Purchase Money to be paid on Fall of Hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of day of sale.  
LAMBERT BROTHERS,  
Auctioneers.

By Order of the Executor  
PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS OF SALE  
of  
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

74, CAINE ROAD, HONGKONG

To be Sold by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,

on  
UESDAY, the 17th DAY of APRIL, 1923,

at 3 O'CLOCK, P.M.  
by  
Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers,  
at their Auction Room,  
DUPPEL STREET, HONGKONG.

The Property Consists of—

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground registered in the Land Office as Island Lot No. 2300

together with the messuages and premises thereon known as No. 74, Caine Road.

The dwelling house is most commodious and would be suitable for a large family house or hotel.

The House faces the Harbour and is situated in a very valuable quarter of Hongkong commanding a splendid view.

There are 18 Large Airy Rooms, Spacious Garden and Lawn with Garage attached, also

Extensive Roof Garden.

Every modern convenience, Hot and Cold Water System and Electric Light and Gas.

There is an Extensive Basement and Excellent Servants' Quarters having separate entrance.

Extensive Verandahs on Three Floors and amongst other conveniences there are Two Bathrooms, Two Kitchens, Storeroom and Linen Room.

An Excellent and Attractive Investment.

The Premises are held under a Crown Lease for the term of 999 years from the 1st day of September, 1857.

The Vendor would be prepared to leave half the purchase money on Mortgage at current rate of interest on the day of Auction.

For further particulars apply to  
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,  
The Auctioneers,  
Duddell Street,  
or  
Messrs. D'ALMADA & MASON,  
Solicitors for the Vendor,  
33, Queen's Road, Central.  
Dated the 4th day of April, 1923.  
D'ALMADA & MASON,  
Solicitors for the Vendor.  
[650]

## PARTICULARS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.  
To be Sold by One of the Mortgagees

By  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
IN ONE LOT  
on  
MONDAY,  
The 14th DAY of MAY, 1923, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

By  
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS  
As Their Officers, Duddell Street.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2108 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2108 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from  
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
Solicitors,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
and  
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS  
Auctioneers.  
[627]

## INTIMATIONS

## DISS BROS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have THIS DAY Sold to MACKINTOSH & COMPANY, LIMITED, the Stock-in-Trade and Goodwill of the Business—hitherto carried on by me under the style of DISS BROS., at Alexandra Building, Victoria, Hongkong, Tsimshatsui.  
All Claims and Accounts unsettled Up to This Date will be paid and discharged by me. Dated the 2nd day of April, 1923.  
A. C. DISS.  
[643]

## MACKINTOSH &amp; CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that We have AS FROM THE DATE hereof Acquired the Stock-in-Trade and Goodwill of the Business—hitherto carried on by ARTHUR C. DISS under the style of "DISS BROS." at Alexandra Building, Victoria, Hongkong, Tsimshatsui. We intend to carry on such Business in our Tailoring Department. All Claims and Accounts unsettled Up to This Date will be paid and discharged by the said ARTHUR C. DISS.  
Dated the 2nd day of April, 1923.  
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.,  
F. A. MACKINTOSH,  
Managing Director.  
[644]

## TO LET.

FROM about APRIL 1st, Two OFFICES and One Small ROOM. Moderate Rental. Apply Box No 611, c/o Daily Press Office.  
[697]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.  
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.  
[169]

## TO LET.

SEVEN-ROOMED DETACHED HOUSE with Tennis Lawn and Garage for Two Cars. Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
[652]

## TO LET.

TWO OFFICE ROOMS, Top Floor, 6 Queen's Road Central. Apply  
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.  
[200]

## TO LET.

UNFURNISHED, No. 144A, THE PEAK near the Barker Road Tram Station—3 Rooms for 6 Months, \$750 Per Month. For particulars apply to  
DENISON RAM & GIBBS.  
9th February, 1923. [356]

SS. "LIEUTENANT ST. LOUBERT BIE." SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON & ANTWERP in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 6th April, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.  
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 8th April, 1923, or they will not be recognized.  
All damaged packages will be examined on Friday, the 6th April, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
R. RODENFUSER,  
Actg. Agent.  
Hongkong, 31st March, 1923. [646]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PERSEUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd April.  
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th April, will be subject to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 21st April, or they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1923. [649]

## INTIMATION

JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD.  
PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment  
to His Majesty  
The King.

"WHITE LABEL"  
FINEST  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND  
PRIZE MEDALS.

THE VICTORIA VAT  
The very finest old  
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the Houses of  
Lords and Commons.

## SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

PHONE 616

## BIRTH.

SEARFEN.—At Singapore, on March 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. SEARFEN, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 5TH, 1923.

## "PENSIONS FOR ALL"

SOME years ago a distinguished British statesman started the House of Commons by declaring that "we are all Socialists now." There is a wide gap, however, between theory and practice. On two or three recent occasions Parliament has rejected by overwhelming majorities proposals submitted in the House of Commons aiming at purely socialist legislation. In February the Labour Party introduced a motion that old-age pensions should be paid to all, without regard to means, and last month a Labour motion was introduced declaring that the capitalist system ought gradually to be superseded by the socialisation of industry. In connection with the latter motion the PREMIER announced that, in consequence of the importance of the subject, the Government would allot an additional day for the debate after Easter. Meanwhile Mr. PHILIP SNOWDEN has introduced a Bill for the nationalisation of land. Neither motion is likely, of course, to be adopted by the House of Commons, but that they have been introduced in the House of Commons and that "extraordinary interest" is taken in the motions, is in itself an instructive indication of the growing influence of Socialist propaganda in Great Britain. We notice, by the way, that Mr. SNOWDEN denied that there is any analogy between Socialism and Bolshevism, though we doubt if he would be supported in this by Messrs. LEVIN and TROTSKY who were themselves known as Socialists before they became designated as Bolsheviks. It will be interesting to learn the fate of the two motions on which the House of Commons has yet to give its decision. That

the "Pensions for All" motion should have been defeated by the rather narrow margin of 230 votes to 209 is rather startling after the figures which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave as to what such a motion would cost the country. In the last ten years, he said, the amount expended in the old age pension service has gone up from £10,000,000 to £23,000,000 a year. The acceptance of the Labour Party's motion, which would mean universal old age pensions, would add another £17,000,000 to the bill. One member mentioned the interesting fact that in the past thirty years the State expenditure on public assistance has risen from £12,500,000 a year to £225,000,000. A Government elected to power on the pledge of economy—the pruning of existing expenditure—could hardly be expected to lend any countenance to universal old age pensions. "We cannot contemplate any increase in taxation," declared the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. "This country is suffering from the burden of taxation, which is pressing heavily upon her people, and whether it is indirect taxation or whether it is the taxation of income, all taxes are too high to-day for the safety of the nation. These taxes must be reduced for the sake of the trade of the country and for the sake of the consumer inside the country." Yet Mr. BALDWIN was constrained to add that it was with "infinite regret" that he had to oppose the motion. The argument in favour of the motion was that the present system penalises thrift. The careful man who has put by for his old age is debarrd from the pension by the present income limit. It is impossible not to sympathise with the plea that the thriftees ought not to be assisted at the expense of the thriftless, and when the Government itself provides pensions for all its servants it is awkwardly placed if it has to resist a proposal for the universal application of the principle. There are thriftees as well as thriftless among Government servants, but the pension is payable to both alike. It is not easy in these times to contend that only people in Government employ render services to the community. One member who spoke vehemently against the motion declared that people did not work to serve their country but to make a living. There are several obvious replies to this. One is that thousands quite conscientiously seek to do both. That the chief aim of all is "to make a living" cannot be disputed, and it applies as much to the servant of the State who by his services becomes entitled to a pension as it does to the worker in a factory, or on a farm who works on a meagre wage without title to a pension unless he has failed to save enough to support himself in his old age. The only argument against the proposal of "pensions for all," if there are to be pensions for any particular class or section of the community, is the financial argument that the country cannot bear the additional burden, and it is not difficult to understand the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER's "infinite regret" in having to oppose a motion which has a good deal of justice on its side. In the circumstances we may expect to hear of the introduction of a motion by the Labour Party affirming that in the financial interests of the country there shall be pensions for none if pensions cannot be provided for all!

Mr. and Mrs. L. Dunbar left yesterday to spend the summer in the United States.

The Siam Cement Co., Ltd., is paying a final dividend of 3 per cent, making 10 per cent. for the year.

The Government is taking steps to appoint a Commission to inquire into the Housing and Transit questions.

The English newspaper at Canton has been resuscitated under another name. It is now the Canton Daily News.

There will be an evening dance at the Helene May Institute to-day, Thursday, April 5th, at 8.30 p.m., for members and their friends. Tickets \$1.—Advvt.

Another prominent member in the Hongkong Police Force will retire shortly in the person of Chief Detective Inspector MARSHON, who has completed 28 years service in Hongkong.

Within the last few months a considerable number of Russian refugees have returned from China to their own country. Reuter's Peking Agency learns from an absolutely trustworthy source that those who went a few months ago were well received and well treated on their arrival at Chita.

Mr. J. R. George is succeeding Mr. Argyll Robertson as agent of the Chartered Bank at Kuala Lumpur. Before he went Home on leave last year, Mr. George was sub-manager at the Singapore bank.

Three Chinese appeared at the Magistrate's yesterday charged with stowing away on the s.s. *Tyldes*, from Balikpapan, Java. It seems that two of the men were found among the passengers, and another was found by the comrade concealed amongst the cargo. The case was put over till to-day.

Among the passengers who left by the *Soudan* yesterday were Dr. and Mrs. Marriot, Mrs. A. B. Raworth, Surg.-Capt. and Mrs. F. J. A. Dalton, Col. Mrs. and Miss Humphrey, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. G. Carter, Mr. H. G. Garrod, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. C. McN. Wilson, and Lieut. H. L. Carslake.

Mr. R. Hoare, formerly Second Secretary of Legation in Peking, has been appointed Counsellor to succeed Mr. R. H. Clive, C.M.G., who has been appointed to the post of Consul-General at Munich. Mr. Hoare is expected to reach Peking before the end of the present month. Mr. Clive is returning Home via Canada and the United States, and will take ship at Shanghai on the *Empress of Russia*.

Traffic Inspector H. Garrod who left for Home by the *Dongyue* yesterday on retirement, after 25 years' service in the Police Force, was the recipient of some very handsome pieces of silver ware, comprising a coffee pot, a hot water-jug, a tea canister and a cake stand, from his colleagues. The presentation was made on Saturday by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Captain Superintendent of Police, who, in a neat little speech, eulogised the retiring Inspector's capabilities, making special mention of his services in connection with the Fire Brigade as drill instructor and his later service as Traffic Inspector.

Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, U. S. Consul-General, speaking at a tiffin of the American Association of North China held in Peking last week remarked that people seem to think the main duty of a Consul was to answer questions. Being very tactful, he excepted the Americans in Peking, adding that, of course, their questions were always pertinent. However, he cited some of the questions which are received from people in America, asking for a brick from the Great Wall of China, some water from the Jade Fountain, and why a country with a population of four hundred millions did not consume more, i.e. cream, soda, and chewing gum.

There were nine fresh cases and nine deaths, all Chinese, from small-pox, in the Colony during the week ended March 31st. There was also a Chinese death from plague. Other cases of notifiable disease during the week were: two Chinese cases of diphtheria; one Chinese case (fatal), from enteric fever; three Chinese cases, (two fatal), from cerebro-spinal fever; and one Chinese death from puerperal fever. On Tuesday there were three more cases of small-pox in the Colony, and a further case of plague; two Chinese cases of diphtheria; one British and two Chinese cases of enteric fever; two British cases of paratyphoid fever; and two Chinese cases of cerebro-spinal fever. Most of the small-pox cases came from Old Kowloon. Both the plague cases were in Victoria.

The effort of the Chinese Parliament to secure as its quarters the palaces in the "Forbidden City" is meeting with a rising tide of indignation among the residents of Peking, Chinese and foreign. Critics of the proposal describe it as an act of vandalism which would rob the Chinese nation—and the world—of one of its most famous architectural treasures. It has been proposed in some quarters that a memorial be presented to President Li Yuan-hung urging him not to be responsible for desecration of this monument to China's golden age. Meanwhile estimates and plans are being prepared for the necessary alterations to the buildings and grounds incidental to their being converted into the home of China's legislators.

Mr. Stanley Arthur Lane, Chairman of the Singapore Harbour Board, to which post he succeeded on the retirement of Sir John Nicholson, having first come to Singapore in 1907 has left for Home on retirement. He has served the port of Singapore for fifteen years, almost precisely the same period of time as his former chief did the Tanjong Pagar Dock, and the Harbour Board. Mr. Lane was on the staff of Sir John Jackson on the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal, for a period of four years. He continued in the service of Sir John Jackson, Limited, for 16 years, the same period almost to a month—that he has served with the Singapore Harbour Board and its predecessor. The *Singapore Free Press* says Mr. Lane takes away with him many more good wishes than have been publicly expressed, and his name will be proudly and affectionately included as a builder of the City among those who have been responsible for the development of Singapore in the last quarter of a century.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.]SOVIET DEATH SENTENCE  
CARRIED OUT.

WARSAW, April 3rd.  
M. Knoll, the Polish Charge d'Affaires at Moscow, on March 30th made a last-hour attempt to save Bishop Budkiewicz. He proposed the exchange of Bishop Budkiewicz for Bolsheviks, who had been arrested in Poland, but Hanecki, of the Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, emphatically declined the offer.

The Polish Press is most indignant regarding the execution.

WARSAW, April 3rd.

A message from Moscow states that Bishop Budkiewicz has been executed.

MORE SOVIET INSOLENCE.  
THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF  
RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The newspapers give prominence to the "insolent" reply made by the Soviet Government to the protest of the British Trade Representative at Moscow, against the execution of Bishop Budkiewicz. The reply asserts the sovereign rights of Russia, and declares that it is an unfriendly act to interfere with the operation of law and order, or protect spies and traitors, and quotes the telegram sent by a "representative of the Irish Republic" to France, on behalf of an Archbishop, in which Great Britain is charged with the responsibility for the assassination of political prisoners in Ireland. The Soviet reply concludes with a reference to happenings in India and Egypt, saying that protests regarding "humanity and the sacredness of life, from the British Government, are not very convincing."

The British Trade Representative returned the Note to the Soviet, saying that he was unable to accept it in its present form.

LONDON, April 3rd.

## BRITISH TRAWLER ARRESTED.

The Russians have arrested another British trawler, charged with illegal fishing off the Murmansk coast. A British light cruiser has been despatched to protect the British trawlers.

LONDON, April 3rd.

## WELSH MINERS STRIKE.

NON-UNIONISTS REFUSE TO JOIN FEDERATION.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The strike of 48,000 miners at Rhondda Valley, with a view to forcing 6,000 non-unionists to join the Miners' Federation, began to-day. Not a single pit is working in the district, but all the collieries in Swansea and South-West Wales are working as usual.

## WARSHIPS COLLIDE.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN VESSELS  
BADLY DAMAGED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3rd.

The American destroyer *Fox* collided with the British light-cruiser *Ceres*, at the entrance to the Bosphorus, owing to the current. Both vessels were considerably damaged.

## ALLEGED COMPANY FRAUDS.

EIGHTEEN U.S. OIL COMPANY PROMOTERS ARRESTED.

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 3rd.

The Federal Authorities have arrested eighteen oil company promoters, who are accused of using the mails to defraud the investing public. It is alleged that millions of dollars have been obtained by means of misleading circulars.

WARRANTS HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF SEVEN MORE COMPANY PROMOTERS.

LONDON, April 3rd.

## LORD CAERNARVON'S ILLNESS.

CONDITION CAUSING ANXIETY.

CAIRO, April 3rd.

Lord Caernarvon is worse, his second lung being now affected. His condition is causing renewed anxiety, and four doctors are attending.

LATEST CABLES.  
POSITION IN THE RUHR  
GERMAN NATIONALISTS' DESTRUCTIVE  
TACTICS.

PARIS, April 3rd.

Le Journal's Crefeld correspondent states that the German Nationalists attempted to destroy part of the railway in the Belgian portion of the occupied territory. It is alleged that they sent down nine empty trains from Friedrichfeld, in the unoccupied territory, to Wesel. The eighth train, proceeding at full speed, crashed into the seventh at Lippe bridge, several wagons being smashed. Three suspects have been arrested.

LONDON, April 3rd.

GERMAN PROTESTS REGARDING  
KRUPPS INCIDENT.

Eleven were killed and 60 wounded, the latter including two French engineers and a French journalist, in the shooting incident at Krupp's works on March 31st.

Herr Gruetzmier, the governor of the Dueseldorf district, in the course of a strong protest sent to General Degoutte, expresses "profound abhorrence for the fury of the soldiers under your command, especially the officers," and denies that the action of Krupp's workmen provoked the incident.

The council of Krupp's workers has passed a resolution protesting against the shooting, and asserts that while the council was endeavouring to calm the crowd the commander of the French detachment, alarmed by a jet of steam from a locomotive behind a garage, ordered his men to fire, without warning.

Krupp employees have begun a twenty-four hour strike.

The French have arrested Zechlin, a German Press official, during a Press conference. Zechlin recently was in charge of the Press service at Essen, whence he departed suddenly for Berlin, fearing arrest. The French denied that they intended to arrest Zechlin, who thereafter returned, and has now been arrested.

General Degoutte's ultimatum, threatening confiscation of the mines and arrest of the owners, unless the coal tax was paid on March 31st, to which the magnates have so far refused to accede, has now been extended to the 15th inst.

BRITISH LABOUR CONGRESS  
EXTREMISTS RECEIVE ANOTHER  
SET-BACK.

Unusual interest centres in the Independent Labour Party congress, owing to recent projects to increase the scope of the party's activities, which hitherto have been limited to political propaganda, by embarking on a Parliamentary campaign, including putting forth several hundred candidates. Their finance secretary, however, pointed out the impossibility of the wholesale financing of candidates in view of the inadequacy of their funds.

The congress, lengthily debated the Ruhr situation, and passed a resolution condemning the invasion and demanding the withdrawal of the British troops on the Rhine. The German, Crippien, and the Frenchman, Longuet, participated in the debate. The former opposed the withdrawal of the British troops, unless the others were withdrawn also. Longuet was of opinion that M. Poincare was only enabled to embark on his imperialist adventure owing to the disunion of French Socialists over the Communist question.

Notwithstanding the extremists' persistence in advocating an approach towards the Second International, the congress passed a resolution by 205 to 82 approving of the executive's policy, namely, promoting a so-called Two and a Half Vienna International.

An animated debate ensued on the subject of a motion in favour of the abolition of the Cabinet system of Government and substitution by departmental committees, of which the Ministers should be the chairman. The motion was finally referred to the administrative council.

HOME INDUSTRIAL  
SITUATION.WORKERS IN A RECALCITRANT  
MOOD.

Apart from the decision to reopen the Camperdown jute works at Dundee, where a strike led to a lockout of thirty thousand jute workers, the industrial situation has not improved.

The builders and electrical workers continue to negotiate but there has been hitherto little progress. On the contrary, a determined spirit has been manifested. The agricultural strikers in Norfolk are co-operating and assaulting voluntary workers, and turning out horses and cattle.

An ugly spirit characterises the Aberdeen fishermen's strike against German trawlers landing fish. Unruly incidents have occurred during the past three days necessitating a police baton charge. Strikers three thousand strong dumped tons of German fish in the harbour and heavily stoned the foreign crews, compelling the trawlers to put out to sea.

## HOME FOOTBALL.

In the First Division, Huddersfield beat West Bromwich Albion by 4 goals to 1.

FAR EASTERN CABLE  
NEWS.

[THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER ON FIRE NEAR  
WOOSUNG.

SHANGHAI, April 3rd.

A gallant rescue of passengers from a blazing Chinese steamer, was carried out by the s.s. *Grace Dollar* this morning.

When near Woosung, the steamer *Hsinpoohua*, with a cargo of oil, bean cake, and cotton, carrying 471 Chinese passengers, caught fire in one of the holds.

The *Grace Dollar* immediately went to the assistance of the *Hsinpoohua*. Though the flames were rising above the deck, she made fast to the burning vessel, took aboard the passengers, and then beached the vessel, and assisted in extinguishing the flames.

MR. ALFRED SZE PROCEEDING  
TO AMERICA.

SHANGHAI, April 3rd.

Mr. Alfred Sze has arrived at Shanghai, en route for the United States, where he will resume the post of Minister to Washington.

## THE 1915 TREATY.

CHINA TO SEND SECOND NOTE TO  
JAPAN.

PEKING, April 3rd.

The Cabinet to-day decided on the form of the second Note with regard to the abrogation of the 1915 Treaty. This will be forwarded to the Waichiaopu, where the wording may be slightly revised, after which the Note will be sent to Japan. The opinion is expressed that this will be before the end of the week.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY SUNSETTIN."]

## SALT SURPLUS.

GROUP RELEASE MILLION TO  
GOVERNMENT.

PEKING, April 3rd.

It is understood that the Banking Group to-day decided to release \$1,000,000 from the Salt Revenue for April to the Government.

The sum will be used for the payment of the arrears of pay to the police and the troops.

## DISBANDMENT OF TROOPS.

PEKING GOVERNMENT AND  
DR. SUN YAT SEN.

PEKING, April 3rd.

The Government have decided not to offer the post of Director of the Disbandment of Troops to Sun Yat Sen at present.

## FROM CANTON TO HANKOW.

## ITALIAN PRINCE'S JOURNEY.

HANKOW, April 3rd.

Prince Aimone di Savoia, first cousin of the King of Italy, arrived at Hankow last night, after the completion of an overland trip from Canton.

The object of the trip was to visit the Italian missions.

Owing to the hostilities, it was found necessary to make a wide detour.

Prince di Savoia proceeds to Shanghai shortly.

INDIAN AGITATORS AGAIN  
ACTIVE.MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE  
ADVOCATED.

CALCUTTA, April 3rd.

The Bengal Provincial Conference and provincial organisation of the National Congress, meeting at Jessore, resolved to appoint a committee to regulate the cultivation of jute in view of the fact that the requirements and the cultivator secure only a small return from it.

The conference also decided that non-co-operation should try to disobey the law relating to the enhanced salt tax, and will ask the All-India Congress committee to empower Bengal to declare mass civil disobedience.

## U.S. COTTON SPINNERS

## SECURE INCREASED WAGES.

NEW YORK, April 3rd.

The Fall River cotton manufacturers' association has offered its employees a wage increase of 12 1/2 per cent, to be effective on April 24th. Thirty-six thousand employees have accepted the offer. The New Bedford cotton manufacturers' association has offered a similar increase.

## THE NEAR EAST.

THE NEW LAUSANNE  
CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3rd.

The Turkish Delegation, headed by Umet Pascha, leaves for Lausanne at the end of this week.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
BIBLE SOCIETY.ANNUAL MEETING OF HONGKONG  
AUXILIARY.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at the Helena May Institute yesterday evening. The chair was taken by Commodore H. E. Grace, R.N., with the support of the Rev. T. W. Pearce, D.D., the Rev. G. H. Bondfield, D.D., and the Rev. G. W. Sheppard. At one period of the meeting Lady Stubbs was amongst those present.

The annual report and accounts were presented by Dr. Pearce. From the report we reproduce the following extracts:—

At the Depot in Lower Wyndham Street, in the absence of the managers, Mrs. Spradbury, the duties of her post were discharged by Mrs. Green. On her return to the Colony in June, after six months' absence, Mrs. Spradbury resumed charge. To both these ladies acknowledgments are tendered. The administration of the Depot has been maintained throughout the twelve months' period, with unimpaired effectiveness.

Sales of Scriptures from the Depot, for the year 1922, are reported as follows: Publications in English, 503; in Welsh, Chinese, 1398; in Cantonese, 324; in Hakka, 18; in English and Cantonese, 239; in Mandarin, 20. Scriptures in the following languages were also sold:—Russian, Hebrew, Japanese, Hindi, Spanish, Italian, Danish, Portuguese, Urdu, Malay, Punjabi and Arabic. A total of 5845 copies of the Society's publications inclusive of Bibles, Testaments and single books of the Bible, were thus disposed of. The total amount received on account of sales was \$1,632.95.

It should be noted that the Rev. H. E. Anderson, who left the Colony last July, has since his arrival in England, severed his connection with the Society. The Rev. H. O. T. Burckwell, Sub-agent in Canton, has temporary oversight of Bible Society operations in this Hongkong area.

According to the latest statistics, published in 1920, the total Protestant Christian community scattered throughout the provinces numbered 806,928 persons. Of these 366,324 were communicants. There were 12,907 Christian lay workers in the service of the Churches. These were connected with 1,033 principal stations and 6,493 out stations.

Dr. Pearce, in a speech, expressed the opinion with reference to the Chinese churches in the Colony that they were showing a far more vital interest in the work of the Bible Society than in the past. He mentioned this because they would see by the accounts that their contributions had fallen off a little during the past year. He added that they would all be sorry to hear that Mr. H. Fogg, their honorary secretary, had fallen ill, and was unable to be present with them at the meeting.

Commodore Grace proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. He said he particularly wanted to call the attention of all present to the excellent work put in by the ladies' committee, and particularly by Mrs. Spradbury, and the Rev. H. O. T. Burckwell. The Chairman went on to say that they were welcoming that evening the Rev. G. W. Sheppard, who was to take over the duties of the Rev. G. H. Bondfield as the Society's Agent in China. Dr. Bondfield had been in China for some forty years, and was a man of wide experience where China and the Chinese were concerned. He would be leaving them now and it was extremely unlikely that they would ever see him back again. Accordingly on their behalf he wished to wish him God Speed and renewed health. Also he wished to extend a very hearty welcome to Dr. Bondfield's successor, the Rev. Mr. Sheppard.

Commodore Grace went on to state that this year the Society did not benefit by the subscriptions collected by Mrs. Ma Yu Piu. For some reason or other the Chinese churches had preferred to make their collection in their own way, and it had not proved so profitable as the methods employed by the lady. Next year he hoped she would take up the collection again. Fortunately Sir Paul Chater had made up the deficit, and so they had not lost.

The Chairman's proposition was seconded, and the report and accounts were unanimously approved.

Dr. Bondfield followed with an interesting address. He said it had been a great pleasure to him to contribute something to the development of the Chinese Church. It had been after a period of years it was surprising what had been accomplished. There was hardly a village in this great land of villages where there was not someone who had not heard of, read, or possessed a Bible at some time or other. And though this knowledge was admittedly imperfect, yet it was widespread and would make a ground-work. He congratulated them on the success of their efforts during the year. He was not at all discouraged by the slight failure because he knew of the tremendous strides taken in the Colony since the work was commenced. Throughout the whole of China they were something like \$800 to the good. This was better than they had ever known it. He reminded them also that the Society was now something like 113 years old, and throughout the whole of that period they had never been in debt.

Dr. Bondfield proposed the re-election of the Rev. T. W. Pearce, D.D., as hon. secretary of the society, and of Captain H. Fogg as hon. treasurer. He proposed also the re-election of the following as committee:—

The Clergy and Ministers of contributing Churches: The Naval and Military Chaplains serving in Hongkong: Mr. J. L. McPherson, Rev. H. E. Wells, Mr. J. Macdonald, and Mr. J. J. Macdonald.

The meeting was closed with a hymn, and a collection was taken up for the Society's funds.

ENGLAND'S PREMIER  
LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY.

A HUGE BELGIAN CONTRACT.

The largest and most modern self-contained locomotive works at present in Great Britain, are those of Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Although these works have been in existence but a few years, yet the history of their organization and growth to date reads like a romance.

At the time of the Armistice, the site of this factory was occupied by extensive shops engaged in making artillery ammunition of all kinds for pounding the enemy into subjection on all the fronts. At that time there were more than 20,000 hands in the works, mostly women.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the Armistice, one of the world's greatest locomotive building experts arrived on the scene, and towards the end of November, 1918, a start was made in converting these ammunition shops into what is now one of the best laid out, and certainly the most modern, locomotive factories in the world.

Even to the layman the vast work involved in such a change over must be apparent, and it will hardly be credited that within less than a year's time from the start, the first Armstrong Whitworth heavy main line locomotive was delivered and in operation. The high standing of this firm in the engineering world is proved by the fact, that even before these new works were nearly ready, orders commenced to pour in for locomotives both from English and Foreign Railways. The most spectacular of these orders, and probably the largest single order ever given by any railway for locomotives, was that placed by the Belgian State Railways for 200 heavy goods locomotives. This order was completed some time ago, regular consignments of 13 to 15 complete locomotives being shipped by a special vessel direct from the Tyne to Antwerp where they were lifted out placed on rails and straightaway went into operation under their own steam. The Belgian Government at that time altogether ordered 350 locomotives, the remainder going to American builders.

The final delivery of this great order does not in any way sever Armstrong's connection with the Belgian Railways. Their engineers frequently visit Belgium and it is satisfactory in the interests of a very important British trade, that from the outset, they found the Belgian railway officials long in their praises of the Armstrong locomotives in comparison with others in their service. Although these locomotives were designed for goods service, yet their behaviour has been so good that large numbers of them have been put on to operate passenger trains. The repair and maintenance bill, have been remarkably low, and the Belgian engineers have stated that the coal consumption of the Armstrong locomotives was away under that of any other locomotives in their possession.

In these days of trade depression and world-wide troubles it is well to know that some of the great British concerns like the Armstrong Whitworth Company are going ahead with such new enterprises and maintaining the high grade of design, workmanship, and material, which before the War made British engineering produce pre-eminent throughout the world.

## LONDON CENSUS.

## FEWER SCOTS: 5,743 GERMANS.

A preliminary account of the London Census returns, was issued last month. The tables show that under the age of 14 employment has practically ceased. Men seem to be starting work later and keeping on longer than in 1911.

The unmarried women employed have increased, but the married and widowed in employment show a decrease.

Commerce and finance employ the largest proportion of males, 102 per 1,000. Of a total of 82,437 boys between 15 and 14, only 140 are returned as employed, of whom 45 are messengers. As for women, the chief occupations in order of importance per 1,000 are:—

Personal, mainly domestic service, 357.  
Making of clothing, 145.  
Clerical, 138.  
Commerce and finance, 80.

In poor-law institutions the inmates have declined from 117 per 10,000 of the population in 1911 to 70 in 1921; in prisons from 13.8 to 9.3.

The proportion of inhabitants of London born in England, Wales, and Ireland shows a slight increase, with a decrease in those born in Scotland. Immigrants from the Dominions have risen from 77 to 93 per 10,000 of population between 1911 and 1921.

In the alien population, which has decreased since 1911 from 338 to 266 per 10,000 of population, the following are the leading nationalities:—

Russians, 23,768.  
Poles, 26,922.  
French, 11,104.  
Germans, 5,743.

In 1921 15 per cent. of the population is alien.

W. M. Humphreys, Mrs. J. Milne, Mrs. Dowling, Mrs. Pitts, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Edmonds, Mrs. Ma Ying Piu, Mrs. Brown, Miss Woolley, Miss Hollis, Dr. J. Herbert Sanders, Mrs. Annot.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The Rev. G. W. SHEPPARD also gave a long and interesting address on the Society's hopes and aspirations.

The meeting was closed with a hymn, and a collection was taken up for the Society's funds.

## BRITAIN AND U.S.A.

## PRIME MINISTERS HOPE.

## UNION IN ACTION AND THOUGHT.

To commemorate George Washington's Birthday a luncheon was given on February 22nd by the English-Speaking Union at the Connaught Rooms. The Prime Minister was the principal guest, and Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., presided.

The English-Speaking Union know precisely what their aims were and how they proposed to carry them out. They know that the ties which bound together all the nations which spoke our common tongue were also ties strong enough to hold civilization together. It was their purpose to foster and strengthen them by every means in their power. The English language was capable of expressing every keen sentiment, every shade of thought. It contained words, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had reminded them in the House of Commons a few days ago, such as faith, hope, love, and work—words which connoted principles and ideals deeply rooted in our racial character. Mr. Bonar Law in expressing his ideals used the clean coinage of the English. Let him be as plain and direct as he liked, and the English-speaking peoples would trust him all the more.

Mr. Bonar Law, who was warmly received, said:—We are all here to-day either as members or guests of the English-Speaking Union. It is a great confraternity. It is great in point of numbers; it is important from the position in the world occupied by men of that race; and if it is not egoistic to say so, it is great from the character of policy of the people who speak that language. We have one memory of which we have a right to be proud. Men of that race all over the world took a part, and a vital part, in the greatest event, I think, in the history of the world. They all fought in the war and they all fought on the same side. Now, it is only five years since the war ended, but there are few there are none in this assembly who can ever forget it. I went through it all, and at the time, and in looking back, I can see nothing except praise and glory for the part which was played by the Motherland in that struggle.

And when we turn to the other branch of the English-speaking people we find the same thing. America came into the struggle. She had nothing to lose. She had much to lose. She came in, as I believe, and as her people believed, because the cause was just. (Cheers.) But when she came in there was no hesitation. The same adaptability which they have shown and show always to our cost sometimes—(Laughter)—in the arts of peace, they showed in the arts of war. Their entry had a great effect—perhaps it was a decisive effect.

U.S.A. AND THE PEACE.

We who speak the English language have a right to be proud of the part which we played in that great struggle. But neither an individual nor a nation can live for ever in what was, I believe, the sincere atmosphere of unselfishness and devotion which characterized our people during the struggle. The war ended. The bow was unstrung. There was everywhere an expectation that now the struggle was over, everything would come right at once. There was, I think, a relaxation in the moral fibre of the peoples of the world—a relaxation from which we are slowly recovering now. But there is more to be said than that. The Constitution of a country is best tested, though fortunately the test does not come often, by such a struggle as that we went through. Our Constitution lends itself to such an emergency. The position of the Prime Minister, appointed by the King, who himself appoints and dismisses, lends itself to what I think was one of the wisest decisions of the Romans—that in the time of war there should be a dictatorship. It lends itself to that, and advantage was taken of that in the war. But there is another advantage. The fact that an election can be held at any moment is in itself a proof that on any big issue the Government of the day will represent the people of this country. That is a great advantage.

The other branch of the English-speaking peoples had not that advantage. They had a rigid Constitution. America, through her President, played a great part in the Treaty of Peace; but it was found that the President had misunderstood the people of his country. He went back. They rejected the work which he had done, and, in spite of the part which they took in winning the war, in spite of the part they took in framing the peace, they withdrew and left it as it was.

I am not going to estimate what was the effect. It is incalculable—incalculable. (Cheers.) In my belief, if circumstances had so arranged it that America could have played her part in the peace settlement as she played it in the war, the world would be in a much better position to-day. (Cheers.) I think that truth is entered, in entering into the minds of the great American people. I hope, I believe, that it has entered the minds of the great American Government, and that when the opportunity offers, that Government will no longer stand aloof from the troubles of the Old World. (Cheers.)

There is only one thing more which I should like to say to Mr. Fogg, whom I cannot speak too highly for I know by first-hand knowledge what the word knows by the book the great part which he played in the war—spoke always of what would come after the war, and what he looked forward to was union in action, as well as in thought, of the English-speaking peoples of the world. It is not, I think, too much to hope that that union may come. I have taken down the words used by Mr. Fogg about the character of the two peoples. They are true words. They are our standards of character, and of our life and of duty are your standard. We are the essential things, and in this we have always been one. (Cheers.)

## MIDSHPMAN PRINCE

KING OF ROMANIA'S SON TO JOIN BRITISH  
WARSHIP.

Prince Nicolas, the younger son of the King of Rumania, is, according to a London newspaper, to serve as a midshipman in H.M.S. *Bombay*, flagship of Rear-Admiral J. D. Kelly second in command of the Fourth Battle Squadron, in the Mediterranean.

The Prince has spent much of his life in England, and completed his education at Eton recently.



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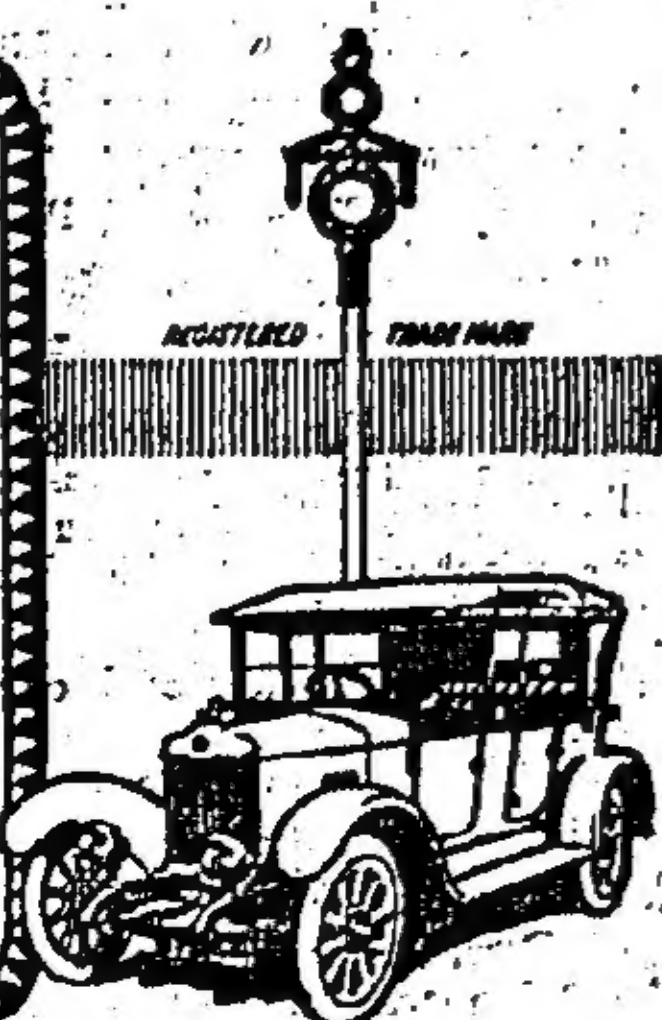
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## PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,  
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, February 20th.

One of the features of the new materials designed for Spring and Summer wear by the great weavers of France is the multitude of fabrics which have been inspired or else copied outright from the primitive cloths woven in the Colonies by the natives. Morocco has supplied any amount of these. Most of such materials, which are rather rough in texture and coarse to the touch, are in a deep shade of cream, with bands of brown heather mixture or grey woven at the sides which can be cut off if necessary, and added in the form of trimming. Others have a kind of mosaic pattern woven into them in the form also of deep borders that begin by being wide round the hem of the cloth and trail off in an irregular wide stripe. This does away with all necessity of extra trimming, but it does not, because of this, make the costume less expensive, as materials woven in this way are more costly than the other varieties.

Another attractive material of this kind, is known by the euphonious name of Mosaïque Marocaine. This is made in a deep cream shade and, instead of being decorated with a big motif, it is relieved with a small, crossed-shaped motif set in the middle of a diamond pattern worked in three shades of black, dark brown and light brown. This motif is repeated at intervals all over the dress, and the effect is very original and smart. Simple straight-lined dresses made of such a material and bordered with a band of brown or black varnished braid, or silk, look very well.

From central Asia comes a woollen material that is supple and crushes easily in the hand. It is smooth on the surface and as soft as camel's hair cloth. Dikallaba is the name it is known by. Woven in a cream shade with a pattern picked out in red all over it, it is striking looking and will look well made up into little fancy coats for wear over a plain frock. In dark green, it is again seen with fancy patterns picked out in white and red woven into it; and with either green or cream background, this material looks smart and comfortable.

Apart from materials such as these which come more or less under the heading of "fantastic," the majority of fabrics which will be used during the coming Spring and Summer for making up into dresses and costumes are sober and dignified. Here and there are to be seen splashes of colour, but, for the most part, suitings in quiet shades of grey, with a faint white line woven into them, are more popular with tailors and dressmakers than more colourful and elaborate fabrics. Besides grey, they are making great use of brown, not brown in its gracious golden and nut shades, but the dull, solid non-conformist brown of charity school uniforms. Materials, too, in this shade, have stripes down them, sometimes white but often yellow, green, red or royal blue. These stripes are occasionally woven vertically as well as horizontally across the material, so that large squares are formed; as they are so large, the material cannot in any way be likened to a check, although the plain surface remains nevertheless broken.

In case long-suffering womanhood rebelled against being compelled to wear nothing but this one particular shade of brown and it should become a drag on the market in consequence, manufacturers have prepared brown materials in every known shade, from this "charity dress" tone of dark brown down to the palest of deep cream, tortoiseshell and tussore tints. After grey and brown comes green in the scale of popularity. Every shade of this colour will also be worn this Spring by women who want to be smart and for preference they will wear green in almond and myrtle shades. Almond green velvet with a touch of Chinese lacquer blue about it makes up into as handsome a reception or evening dress as you will see anywhere. Blouses of almond green crepe de Chine or crepe Maroccan under a dark suit, or almond green broadie or satin to a dark coloured coat, also constitute a charming combination of colours. One of the points to notice about the new blouses is the extent to which they are becoming more and more elaborate. Gone are the days when one "ran up" a blouse out of a scrap of material with the greatest of ease; instead, a reign of elaborate detail has set in which makes the blouse an artistic force to be reckoned with. Short blouses reaching to the waist, made of nixon de soie, toile de soie, and other examples of such-like thin silk materials, have little pockets that hang down below the hem of the blouse like wallets. These pockets are usually covered with embroidery in silver and gold thread or with some fine silk work. Falling well to the side as they do, they give a slight "a" or draw in to the waist, which is becoming to certain figures.

Blouses of the jumper style are still frequently made on the Russian plan. They fasten down the left side, have a high collar and either a narrow bordering of tulle or a band of bright-hued embroidery finishing off the collar and the side fastening.

The pointed basque finished to a good blouse is also a new Spring idea. The blouse is made in a fine woollen crepe, chiffon velvet or thick crepe de Chine, and each point of the basque is finished with a wide piping; the idea may be carried still further by the addition of a tassel placed so as to hang from the tip of each point.

Scallops finish the shorter casquin jumpers round the hem, round the collar and round the turn-over collar. The same material as the blouse is used, and no other trimming at all. This style of blouse looks smart when worn with a plain tailored suit.

For a more elaborate afternoon costume, there are blouses of silk and lace. The latter forms a deep round yoke and long, light sleeves, all of these being cut in one single piece. This kind of sleeve-yoke is popular, also, for plain blouses in crepe Maroccan or de Chine.

One thing is certain about the walking coats which will be worn during the Spring, and that is that they will all be well past ankle length. A light-weight velours de laine will be very much worn for the simple business-like type of coat, and these will be trimmed, as a rule, with (Continued at foot of next column.)

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bands of fine tucks placed horizontally and vertically so as to cross down the front of the bodice as well as the side of the skirt. A few more tucks will finish off the waist—four coats will show a decided waist-line in the near future.

Coats in soft silk crepe materials will be made so as to drape the figure. They will blouse at the back if they are "bitched up," as they will be held down in front, or else, they will hang straight if they are left to fall gracefully. Either way will be correct and either way will be becoming, provided the coat is put on well and firmly adjusted at the shoulders.

Collars are showing a tendency to be high and to wrap round the throat. In soft materials, they are still being made in an Elizabethan style, with a double ruffling that envelops the neck.

Black is chosen for satin and silk coats, whilst beige and grey are preferred for cloth coats and coats made of crepe and other materials.

A neat little three-piece suit for morning wear is about the handiest garment a woman can have at this season of the year. The coats of these are short, as a rule, the majority very frequently not even covering the hips. Without being exactly baggy, they are loosely-cut and hang in folds, which are not caught in by any belt or girdle.

A charming model I saw recently was in beige crepe cloth, with a coat cut exactly after the pattern of an Eton jacket; the high collar was made of a band of knitted silk in Paisley shade to match a dainty little sleeveless jumper which was worn underneath.

A three-piece suit destined for the Riviera was in cream serge, a striking contrast was added by means of a wide hip-belt, a scarf collar arranged like a cravat, linings to the fairly wide sleeves, and a border to the V-neckline shoulder cape of blue and white striped satin; the close-fitting cream velours toque designed to accompany this suit was also trimmed with a border of the blue and white striped satin.

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Eminent doctors and physicians, nurses and public institutions, readily acknowledge the rare curative virtue of this pure herbal balm. The following certificate of scientific excellence is further proof of Zam-Buk's unique qualities. From Little Ilford, Essex, Dr. Scott writes:—

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"I have no hesitation in certifying the entire purity of Zam-Buk, which, in my opinion, is well adapted for the treatment of superficial injuries and prevalent skin disorders."

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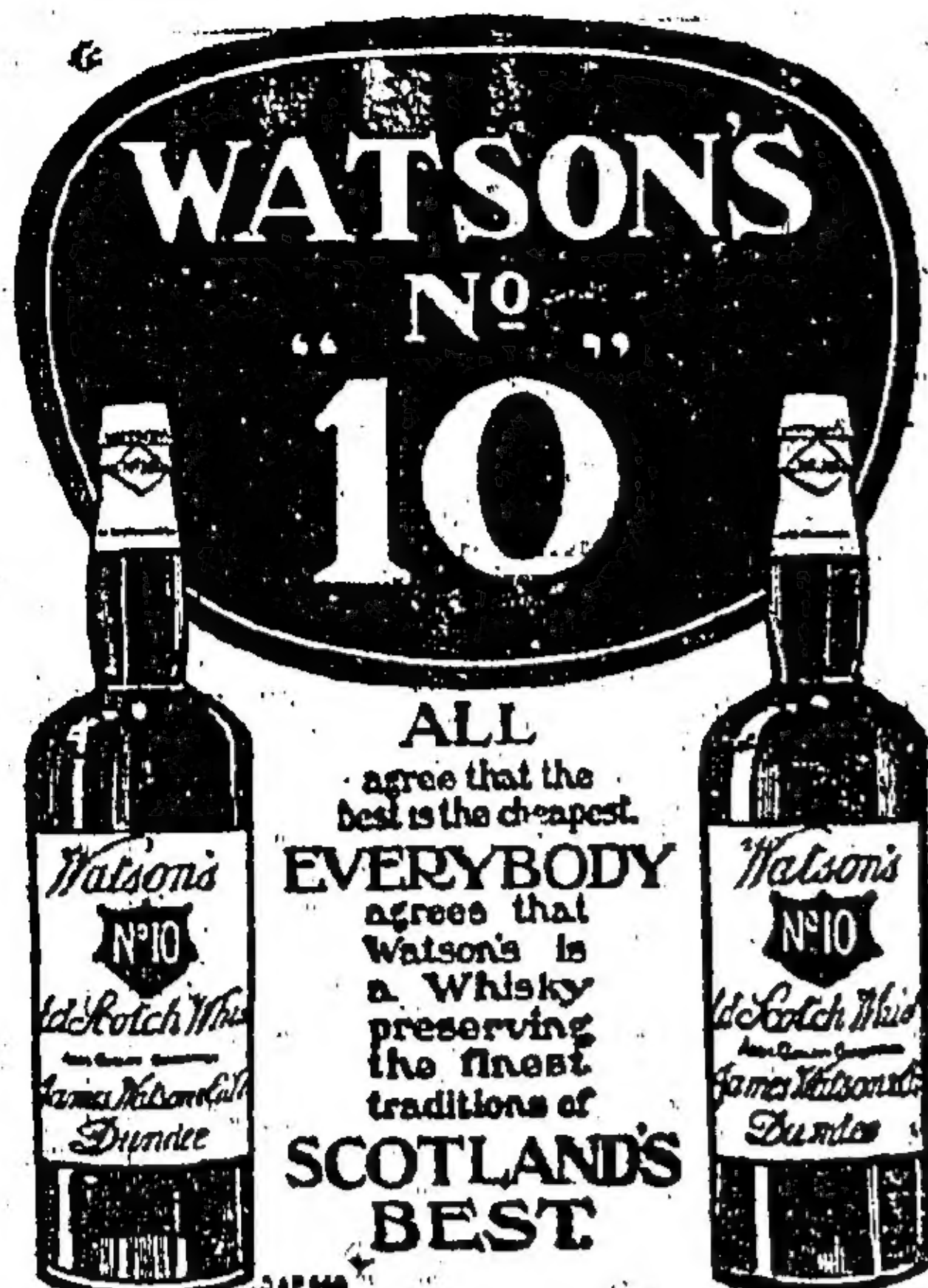
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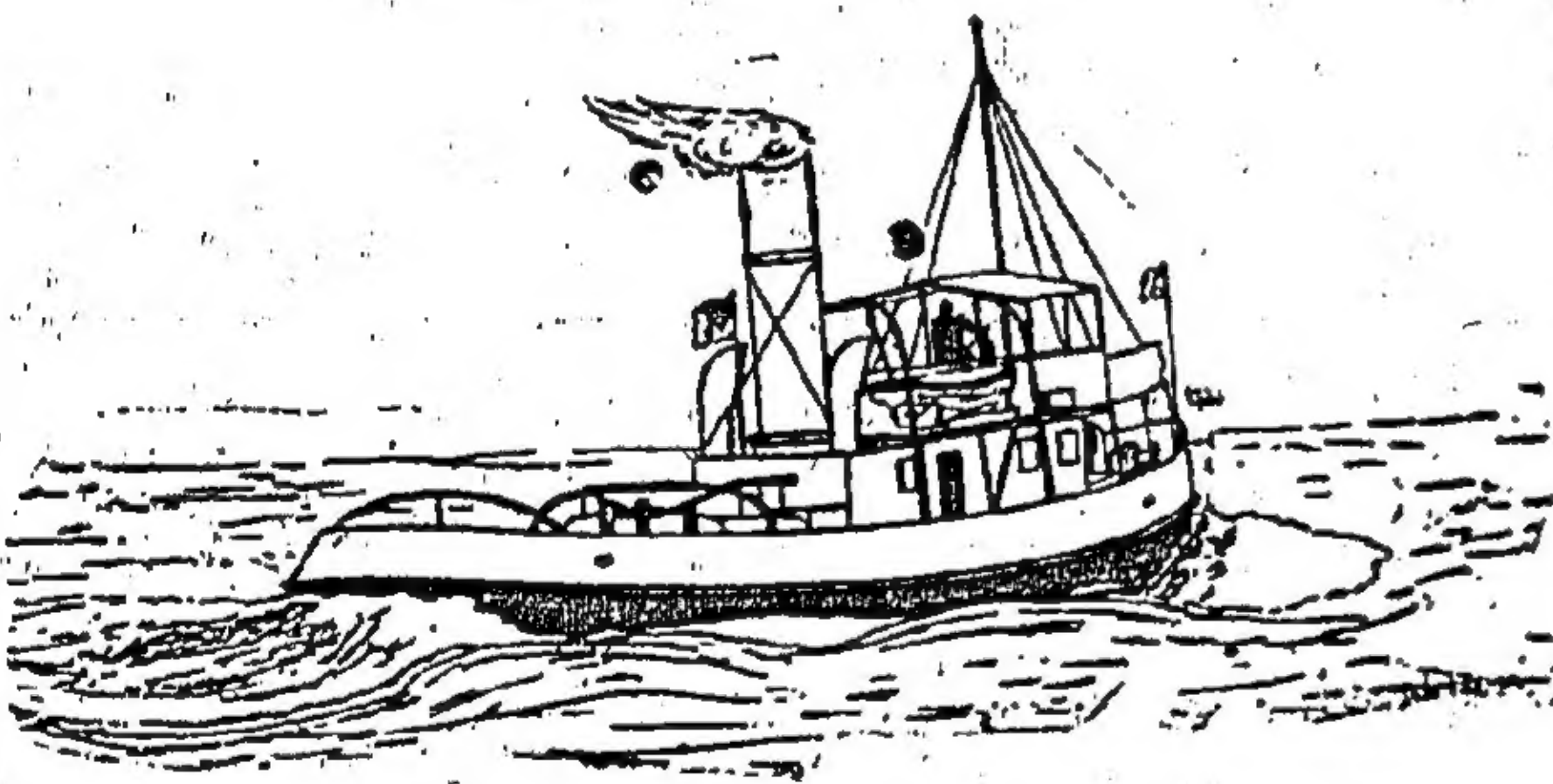
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## "GOSPEL OF FAITH AND WORK"

MR. BALDWIN'S WAY TO RECOVERY.

LABOUR AND FRANCE.

The Labour amendment to the Address was defeated on February 16th by 277 votes to 180. The French adventure in the Ruhr was again the object of strong criticism. Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Mr. E. D. Morel were the main figures in the attacking force. Each approached the problem from particular angles, but they were united in their condemnation of Government passivity in this country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded the debate with an inspiring speech, in which the argument was kept on a lofty plane.

The most powerful speech on the Labour side was that of Mr. Philip Snowden. The burden of his argument was that Germany had offered in 1921 to accept a settlement on the basis of an indemnity of two and a half thousand million pounds, and at the same time to restore the devastated regions of France. That offer had been rejected, and he pointed to the present action of France as being actuated by motives of which there could be no doubt. A stronger aim than reparations was the complete economic destruction of German life and the further dismemberment of her political area. Impoverished Germany during the past four years had paid in gold marks a sum of £450,000,000.

France to-day was undoubtedly the richest country in Europe. Her savings were £400,000,000 a year, which was equal to the amount saved by the people of Gt. Britain at the height of its commercial prosperity. France had also recovered the whole of her foreign trade. His proposal was that the question should be referred not to the League of Nations but to a world conference in which he hoped the chief participants would be the United States of America.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald denounced a shilly-shally, nerveless, do-nothing policy, and said that if France were to ask us now to use our troops for the purpose of helping her actively in pursuing her occupation policy we ought to refuse. If the Ruhr adventure were carried much further it was going to increase our economic difficulties. The moment our troops were likely to be used to advance French policy they ought to be withdrawn altogether. If we gave the slightest support we should be doing a wrong action, wrong above all to France, certainly wrong to Europe. It was the duty of the Government, he said, to express a view as to the legality of French action. It was essential to France, to French public opinion, and to world opinion, especially the United States, that the opinion of the Government should be known. Did the Government believe or not that the action of France was in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles?

## STRIVING FOR PEACE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that many of the speeches apparently favoured breaking with France, and he added: "In our view we do not think this is an opportune moment." He was convinced, he said, that so far as we could see at present we were more likely to attain the ends of peace by maintaining our friendship with our old Ally, in the hope and belief that the time might come when our services as mediator and helper might be possible and effective. Regarding the post-war conditions, he said that if the war had gone on another two years Great Britain would have gone into bankruptcy. People had noble aspirations in those days, but it seemed as though we had already swept out the chamber and there had entered in seven devils. The Government was striving with all its might and main for peace, and he believed those efforts would be crowned with success.

"We may yet see," he believed, "that the efforts of Lausanne may give us the first gleam of hope in Europe towards peace in a district distracted for nine years, and where we may hope to see the beginning of a trade that will help our people." In the same way with the proposals at Paris the Government recognized that the whole question of reparations and debts was inextricably interwoven with permanent peace and the resumption of trade. If efforts had failed they would try again.

In a passing allusion to the American debt, the Chancellor said he was convinced when he went to America that a settlement at that particular moment would show the world that one country at least, in the midst of all this madness, stood by the sanctity of contracts. With skilful railway Mr. Baldwin dealt with the speech of the Communist member. When the Labour Party sat on the Government benches, he said, they would all wish them well in their effort to govern the country, but whether they succeeded or not, he was certain there would never be in Great Britain a Communist Government. Loud cheers greeted this expression of confidence, and the Chancellor added his reason: "No gospel founded on hate will ever seize the hearts of the people of Great Britain."

It was no good trying to cure the world by repeating the pentasyllabic French word "proletariat." The English language was the richest in the world for mono-syllables, and there were four words in it of salvation for this country and the world—Faith, Hope, Love, Work.—Times.

## "LAUREL-DAY."

PROPOSAL FOR INTER-ALLIED WAR MEMORIAL.

A movement in favour of an inter-Allied war memorial was initiated last month at a meeting called by the Circle of Hope—a post-war St. George's-day organization.

It is proposed that the memorial should be a tall cross, with the arms of the Allies carved on the base which would be erected at Westminster. To raise funds for this project it is contemplated holding a "Laurel-day" throughout the British Empire and in the countries of our Allies during March next year.

The death is announced from Berlin of Professor Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, the celebrated discoverer of the X-rays. Professor Röntgen, who was 78 years of age, made his memorable discovery on Nov. 8th, 1895.



## PIONEERING

Even as our first pioneers went to the far ends of the earth to establish the British Empire, so has the Boy Scout the opportunity to experience the satisfaction of going forward to establish his camp and make preparations for his comrades to follow on.

Bridges erected while you wait at the

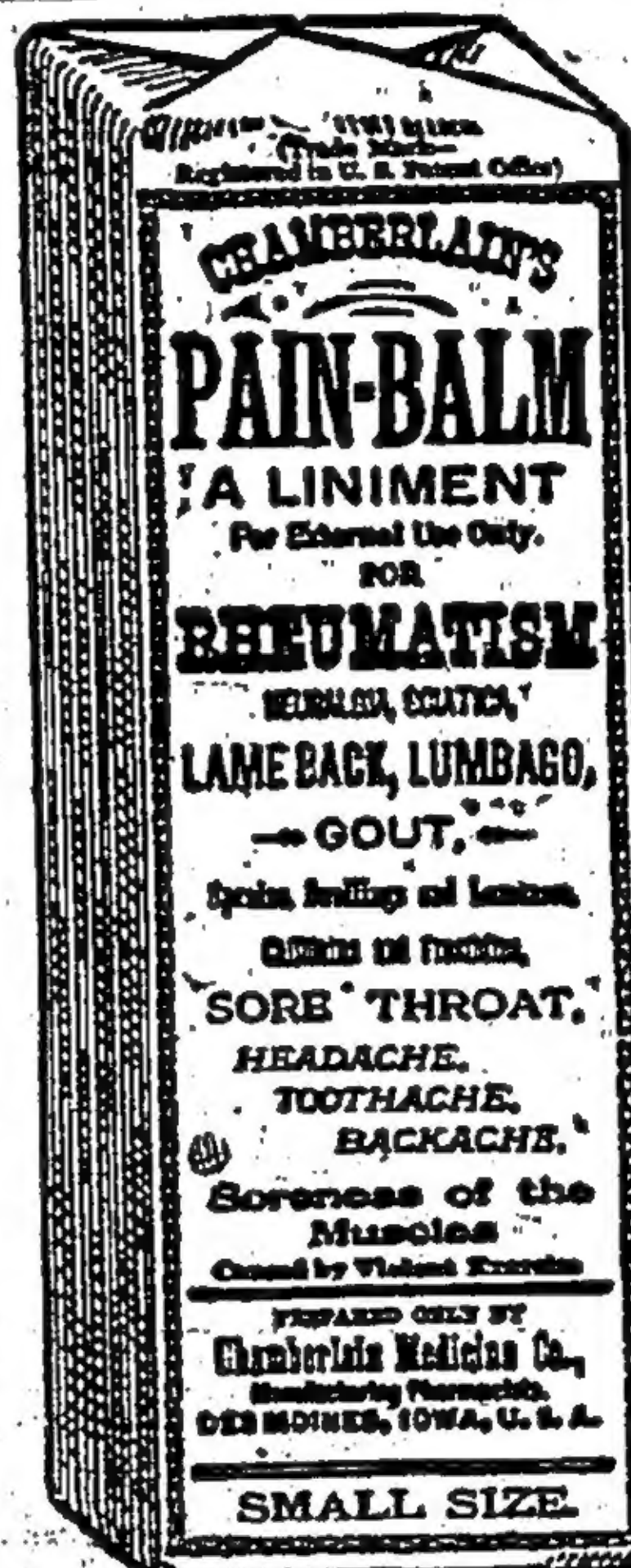
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WANTED.—One Large ROOM or Two Small, preferably on Ground or First Floor, in Centre of City, required as Offices about June.—Write "Z," Daily Press. [53]

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WINGSANG	KUITSANG	YUENSANG	MAUSANG	TAISANG	HANGSANG	CHIPSANG	TUNGSHIRING	FOOKSANG	LAISANG
Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Saturday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Saturday	Tuesday	Thursday
Thursday	Friday	Friday	Saturday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8th Apr.	8th Apr.	8th Apr.	8th Apr.	7th Apr.	10th Apr.	11th Apr.	14th Apr.	17th Apr.	19th Apr.
7 a.m.	8 a.m.	3 p.m.	5 p.m.	Noon	Noon	Noon	3 p.m.	3 p.m.	Noon
YUENSANG	MAUSANG	TAISANG	HANGSANG	CHIPSANG	TUNGSHIRING	FOOKSANG	LAISANG	NAMSAANG	YUENSANG
Friday	Friday	Friday	Saturday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8th Apr.	8th Apr.	8th Apr.	8th Apr.	7th Apr.	10th Apr.	11th Apr.	14th Apr.	17th Apr.	19th Apr.
3 p.m.	5 p.m.	Noon	Noon	Noon	3 p.m.	3 p.m.	Noon	Noon	3 p.m.
MAUSANG	TAISANG	HANGSANG	CHIPSANG	TUNGSHIRING	FOOKSANG	LAISANG	NAMSAANG	YUENSANG	MAUSANG
Saturday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
8th Apr.	7th Apr.	10th Apr.	11th Apr.	14th Apr.	17th Apr.	19th Apr.	20th Apr.	30th Apr.	1st Apr.
Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon
CHUNGSHANG	YUENSANG	MAUSANG	TAISANG	HANGSANG	CHIPSANG	TUNGSHIRING	FOOKSANG	LAISANG	NAMSAANG
Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8th Apr.	9th Apr.	10th Apr.	11th Apr.	14th Apr.	17th Apr.	19th Apr.	20th Apr.	30th Apr.	1st Apr.
Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon
CHUNGSHANG	YUENSANG	MAUSANG	TAISANG	HANGSANG	CHIPSANG	TUNGSHIRING	FOOKSANG	LAISANG	NAMSAANG
Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
9th Apr.	10th Apr.	11th Apr.	14th Apr.	17th Apr.	19th Apr.	20th Apr.	30th Apr.	1st Apr.	2nd Apr.
Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon

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## ARRIVALS.

April 3rd.  
Africa, Danish str., 4,250 tons, Capt. H. D. Hansen, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—John Mammox & Co.  
Broad Arrow, American str., 4,760 tons, Capt. N. V. Henry, from San Francisco, with petroleum.—Standard Oil Co.  
Dongola, British str., 4,720 tons, Capt. C. R. A. Newby, R.N.R., from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—MacKinnon, Mackenzie & Co.  
Dua, Norwegian str., 701 tons, Capt. R. Hannevig, from Bangkok, with rice.—Lee Beng Kee.  
Juno, Dutch str., 1,385 tons, Capt. J. P. de Bruijn, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—A. P. & Co.  
Lyons, Japanese str., 4,346 tons, Capt. S. Fujimura, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.  
Perrin, Japanese str., 3,970 tons, Capt. J. Yawato, from Dairen, with a general cargo.—T.R.K.  
Prakha, Norwegian str., 1,025 tons, Capt. B. Moller, from Saigon, with rice.—K. Larsen & Co.  
April 4th.  
Amakusa, Japanese str., 2,356 tons, Capt. K. Fukue, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.  
Burns, Japanese str., 2,822 tons, Capt. Y. Miyahara, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.  
Dreadnought, British str., 1,047 tons, Capt. A. H. Brown, from Amoy.—Cheong Fat & Co.  
Euryclous, British str., 3,307 tons, Capt. R. Lloyd, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
Hai Hong, British str., 1,170 tons, Capt. W. C. Passmore, from Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo.—Douglas S.S. Co.  
Halvard, British str., from Canton.  
Hsinping, Chinese str., from Canton.  
Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. J. Collom, R.N.R., from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.  
Kwangtung, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. A. J. Scott, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
Kwiyung, British str., 1,580 tons, Capt. A. Tucker, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
Pakhoi, British str., from Canton.  
Pyrrhus, British str., 4,781 tons, Capt. G. T. Clark, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
Song Bo, French str., 720 tons, Capt. A. Loret, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—F. A. Lapicque.  
Soudan, British str., 1,044 tons, Capt. E. Monkman, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
Sungshan, Japanese str., from Canton.  
Sunli, Portuguese str., 440 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On S.S. Co.  
Tai Sang, British str., 1,744 tons, Capt. Lane, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.  
Taito, Japanese str., 1,136 tons, Capt. T. Hojo, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.  
Valencia, Dutch str., 707 tons, Capt. P. Philipp, from Amoy.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.  
Wing Sang, British str., from Canton.

## PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.  
Per M.M. s.s. *Poethos*, on April 4th:—Mr. G. F. Freeman, Mr. Carlo, Mr. Webb, Mr. F. Boumeester, Mr. H. Cathlin, Mrs. B. D. Aeson, Mrs. Lora, Mrs. E. Laffond, Mrs. Fournier, Mr. R. Negro, Mrs. A. Luna, Miss G. Fuselin, Rev. and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. Leon Walch, and Rev. Fr. Vignal.  
Per Blue Funnel s.s. *Pyrrhus*, April 4th:—Mr. and Mrs. Eckford, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Atkin, Miss K. Kotliarskaya, Miss T. Kotliarskaya, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Fowler, Mrs. Ames, Mr. J. B. Southam, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Berwick, Mr. and Mrs. Barley, Mrs. A. E. W. Davis, Mr. Johnson, Miss Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Lieut. Comd. J. M. Heath, Mr. R. Young, Mr. J. Lennox, Mr. F. C. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Reeves, Lieut. N. H. Adcock, Mrs. Wrightson, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Glenister, Mr. J. B. Adick and Mr. J. H. Eaton.  
Per s.s. *Soudan*, on April 4th:—Mrs. E. G. Coomes, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. O. Carter, Miss McIntosh, Mr. Wm. E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. McN. Wilson, Miss M. H. Potts, Miss M. Gray, Mrs. A. B. Raworth, Miss Smith, Mr. L. Berragh, Mr. H. G. Garrod, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kent, Mr. W. E. McElpatrick, Mrs. G. H. Seybold, Surg.-Capt. and Mrs. F. J. A. Dalton, Lieut. H. L. Carslake, Col. Mrs. and Miss L. Humphry, Insp. and Mrs. H. E. Strange, Mr. and Mrs. R. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. O. Marriott, Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. Garraway, Mr. W. E. Williams, Miss L. Goodfellow, Mr. A. J. Thornton, Mr. G. Gundersen, Mr. R. K. Batchelor, Mr. F. S. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. Haworth, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Hull.

## CLEARANCES.

April 3rd.  
Song Ma, for Haiphong.  
April 4th.  
Apoc, for Saigon.  
Dongola, for Singapore.  
Euryclous, for Manila.  
Hok Kato, for K. C. Wan.  
Hsinping, for Canton.  
Kojun Maru, for Tsingtau.  
Kwelin, for Canton.  
Lake Faulk, for Singapore.  
Lyons Maru, for Singapore.  
Pyrrhus, for Singapore.  
Sungshan, for Haiphong.  
Soudan, for Canton.  
Sungshan Maru, for Swatow.  
Sunli, for K. C. Wan.  
Taito Maru, for Canton.  
Tanda, for Singapore.  
Teon, for Amoy.  
Tjitaform, for Chiewangtau.  
Vulcanus, for Swatow.  
Wing Sang, for Saigon.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Nagore* left Moji for this port on the 1st inst., at noon, and is due here on the 5th inst. (Friday), at about 10 a.m.  
The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Soudan* left Hongkong for Singapore on March 31st, at 6 a.m., with the homeward English mails, and is due there on the 5th inst., at about 6 a.m.  
The B.I. and Apeal Lines' s.s. *Janus* left Moji via Amoy for this port on March 31st, and is due here on the afternoon of the 5th inst.  
The B.I. and Apeal Lines' s.s. *Gambada* left Rangoon for this port on March 28th, a.m., and is due here on the 9th inst., at daylight.  
The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tateishi Maru* (Calcutta line) left Singapore for Hongkong on April 4th, and is expected here on April 10th.  
The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Kobe on April 3rd, and left at 6 p.m., the same day. She was due at Nagasaki at 4 p.m., yesterday (April 4th).

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

Amboise (M.M.), due April 24th.  
André Lebon (M.M.), due April 10th.  
Antiochus (Blue Funnel), due April 10th.  
Bennish (Ben Line), due April 12th.  
Empress of Russia, due April 12th, 8 a.m.  
Euryclous (Blue Funnel), due April 14th.  
Glaucus (Blue Funnel), due April 28th.  
Kashgar (P. & O.), due April 7th, 6 a.m.  
Mentor (Blue Funnel), due April 12th.  
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due April 21st.  
Rangoon Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 8th.  
Soudan (P. & O.), due to-day 6 a.m.

## SUEZ CANAL PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

PARIS, March 25th.  
The following figures show the total number of passengers under the various flags who passed the Suez Canal in 1913 and 1922:—

	1913.	1922.
British	88,000	93,000
German	25,000	300
French	15,000	20,000
Dutch	14,000	23,000

The figures show that the passengers formerly carried by the old German lines are now carried principally under the Dutch flag.—*French Wireless*.

## SALVING "EGYPT'S" BULLION.

"NO RESULTS, NO PAY."

Daily Express states that a Swedish engineering company has offered to save the bullion, exceeding a million which was lost on the P. and O. *Egypt* when she was sunk off Ushant in May, 1922. The project includes the battering in of the sides by special torpedoes from a submarine. The extraction of the boxes of treasure means the use of giant steel grips which will not relax their hold until the boxes are raised to the surface. No divers or diving appliances will be used. The Swedish is convinced of success. In the event of its securing the gold, amounting to £605,000, £495,000 will go to Lloyd's, which met with the heaviest single loss through the sinking of the *Egypt*.  
The salvors of the *Egypt* undertake to work on the principle of "No results, no pay," thus absolving the underwriters of further liabilities.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

An interesting announcement was made recently in the United States Senate, when Mr. Weeks, the Secretary for War, stated that the traffic figures for the Panama Canal for 1922 foreshadowed, at the present rate of increase the inadequacy of the waterway within fifteen years to cope with the amount of shipping that would then be using it. The remedy suggested was the opening of the Nicaragua route between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. This route is considered by military experts to be more easily defensible than the Panama route as the locks are further inland; while its comparative immunity from the land slides which are an ever present danger on the Panama Canal recommend it to maritime advisers. The United States are already in possession of the proposed route, which was acquired from Nicaragua in 1916 by the payment of three million dollars.

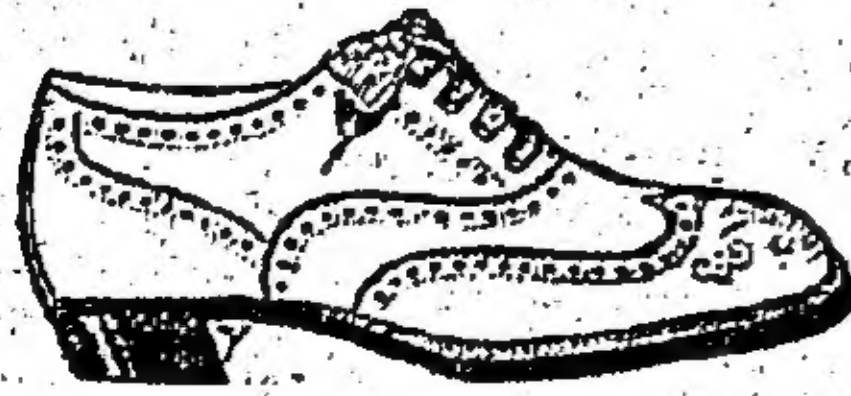
## DAIRY FARM NEWS

## COLD STORAGE

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## BOOTS, SHOES &amp; SLIPPERS FOR LADIES, GENTS &amp; CHILDREN

BEST DESIGN, PRICES MODERATE.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

Apr. 4th at 11.17.—Pressure has decreased considerably at Shanghai and slightly from Forocosa to Tientsin. It is nearly stationary over the Philippines.

Tog may be expected along the S.E. and S. coasts of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 4th April, 0.03 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.15 inches, against an average of 6.63 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 5th April, is as follows:—  
Dustiest  
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... E. or variable winds, moderate to light; fine at first, fog later.  
Formosa Channel ... The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lanchow ... The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... The same as No. 1.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 4th.

Previous On Date On Day at 4 p.m. at 8 a.m. at 12 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.87 29.94 29.88

Temperature ... 77 69 75

Humidity ... 61 59 72

Wind Direction ... E E E

Force ... 3 1 3

Weather ... C od C

Rain ... 0.0 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 3rd ... 77

Lowest open-air Temperature on 4th ... 69

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 6th to 11th, 1928.

High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week Days of Month H'kong Standard Time Height. H'kong Standard Time Height.

Thur. 5 m h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

Thur. 5 m 11 43 8 6 6 42 1 4

Fri. 6 m 1 39 5 0 6 11 3 3

Sat. 7 m 2 24 6 8 7 47 1 7

Sat. 7 m 2 24 6 8 7 47 1 7

Sun. 8 m 4 39 6 0 7 40 1 9

Sun. 8 m 4 39 6 0 7 40 1 9

Mon. 9 m 6 5 4 5 8 19 0 4 3

Mon. 9 m 6 5 4 5 8 19 0 4 3

Tue. 10 m 7 8 5 4 8 11 13 4 2

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## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Taketoyo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On Middle April
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Eastern Prince	Brit.	Prince Line	On 18th May
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SW	Euryclous	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 8th April
SAN FRANCISCO	Strathmore & Barry	Am.	Strathmore & Barry	On 12th April
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, R.C. via SHANGHAI, &c.	Empress Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	About 19th April
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & VANCOUVER via S'gal, J. Ports.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 8th April
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TADOMA	Arabia Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 7th April, 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Tyulacrus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th April
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 7th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Nankin	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. S. Ltd.	On 18th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Andre Lebon	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 15th May
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Armand Behic	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 17th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Paul Locat	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 30th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	City of Poona	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 28th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Antiochus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 6th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Duncannon	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 6th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Paris Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 7th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Pembroke	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co, Ltd	On 10th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Banka	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 23th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Carl Legien	Ger.	Renter Brockmann & Co.	About 8th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	C. M. Mailhol	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	About 15th April
PORT SAID, VALENCIA, BORDAUX, HAVRE, ANT., DUN.	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th April
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA	Fookwang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co, Ltd.	On 14th April, 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & BOMBAY	Nagpore	Brit.	F. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 7th April
SINGAPORE & BELANANG-DELI	Vaa Cloon	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 13th April
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	Venezia	Brit.	Dodwell & Co, Ltd.	On 28th April
HAIPHONG, PEKING & HAIPHONG	Yennan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th April, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HAIPHONG & PEKING	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 7th April
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI	Yamashita KisenKaisha	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co, Ltd.	About
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Brit.	Yamashita, Matheson & Co, Ltd.	On 20th April, 2 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANTUA	Yoshino Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th April
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Arafura	Brit.	F. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 7th April 4 p.m.
SEANGHAI via SWATOW	Tungshing	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co, Ltd.	On 11th April, Noon
SEANGHAI, KEOK & YOKOHAMA	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th April
SEANGHAI, KEOK & YOKOHAMA	Paul Locat	Jap.	Messageries Maritimes	On
SEANGHAI, PEKOW, HANKOW & TAKOW	La St. Loubert	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Kashgar	Brit.	F. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 8th April
SEANGHAI & YENHOATA	Soochow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th April, D.L.
SEANGHAI	Venezia	Brit.	Dodwell & Co, Ltd.	About 11th April
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Tijlboot	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 8th April
SEANGHAI PORTS	Shunko Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 6th May
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co, Ltd.	On 11th April, Noon
BATAVIA	Tikembang	Dut.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 13th April
CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE & RANGOON	Malay Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co, Ltd.	On 21st April, 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via HOBOW	Chinnagang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th April, Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Hatching	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 13th April, 1 p.m.
SWATOW AMOI & FOOSHOW	Haifong	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 10th April, 12 No
SWATOW, AMOI & FOOSHOW	Yennasagang	Brit.	Jardiu, Matheson & Co, Ltd.	On 8th April, 3 p.m.
MANILA & SINGAPORE	West Chookpa	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 12th April



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ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENTAL SERVICE.

## OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF SINGAPORE" ... 25th April ... Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama

## HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 25th April ... Marseilles, London &amp; Hamburg

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 25th April ... Marseilles, London &amp; Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

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Apcar and  
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MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING  
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,  
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

SS	Tonn	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NAGPORE"	5,283	7th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"RIGILIA"	8,800	18th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	9,000	2nd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KIDDERPORE"	9,000	9th May	Singapore, Penang & Bombay
"KASHGAR"	9,000	16th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	9,000	19th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"WYANZA"	9,000	26th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,700	30th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	6,880	13th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	8,097	27th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	8,813	28th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	10,941	11th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	8,098	23th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	8,595	26th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	8,917	8th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JANUS"	4,824	7th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JAPAN"	6,000	12th Apr.	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	20th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr., 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—  
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver,  
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)  
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

## SAILING TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"KASHGAR"	8,340	8th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ST. ALBA"	4,500	10th Apr.	Japan only
"RIGILIA"	6,719	16th Apr.	Shanghai only
"WYANZA"	7,023	22nd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the ship on carrying steamer.  
First Cabin Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.  
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 4 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.  
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## MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.

21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

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Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON  
and  
NEW YORK

S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" ... 16th May.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

## FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

(Incorporated in Great Britain)  
Telephone: Central 5164  
Telegrams: (Furness) Ltd.**O. S. K.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION  
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES—  
Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
"FAIR MAIR" (Calling Passengers) ... Saturday, 7th April  
Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Durban & Cape Town via PAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.  
"SHUNKO MARU" ... Sunday, 6th May  
"TACOMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st May, 11 a.m.  
BOMBAY & COCHIN—Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.  
"BURMA MARU" (Calling at Penang) ... Thursday, 5th April  
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 21st April  
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service  
CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.  
"MALAY MARU" ... Thursday, 12th April  
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.  
"ARABIA MARU" ... Saturday, 7th April  
NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—  
Panama and Colon Ports.  
"HAWAII MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st May  
JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama. ... Sunday, 6th May  
"SHUNKO MARU" ... Sunday, 6th May  
KEELING, SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.  
"KAIJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, 10 a.m.  
"AMAKURA MARU" ... Every Sunday, 10 a.m.  
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. ... Thursday, 12th April  
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
K. SHIMA, Manager.

Tel. Central No. 4000.

**C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"LIANGHONG"	On 5th Apr., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 5th Apr., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"NANNING"	On 6th Apr., 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 7th Apr., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YUNNAN"	On 7th Apr., 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"LINAN"	On 7th Apr., 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 8th Apr., 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th Apr., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SZECHUEN"	On 10th Apr., 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KWANGTUNG"	On 10th Apr., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK		

Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Fookow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to all Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woonung.

BANKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE  
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## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila & Australian Ports.
"TAIYUAN"	24th April	29th April

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has spacious accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Refused Passengers, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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**STRUTHERS & BARRY**

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

## EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO  
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "Elkridge"	Due Hongkong 10th Apr.
U.S.S. "West Chopaka"	Leave Hongkong 12th Apr.
U.S.S. "West Chopaka"	Due Hongkong 10th May.
U.S.S. "West Chopaka"	Leave Hongkong 12th May.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

## TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Chopaka"	Due Hongkong 11th April.
U.S.S. "West Chopaka"	Leave Hongkong 13th April.
U.S.S. "West Chopaka"	Due Hongkong 30th April.
U.S.S. "West Chopaka"	Leave Hongkong 1st May.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

## STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for  
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES,  
INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.  
1st Floor, Queen's Building,  
Phone Central No. 8008.  
G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ARMAND BEHIC	...	...	17th April
PAUL LECAT	...	...	30th April
ANDRE LEBON	...	...	15th May
NABOIE	...	...	29th May
CORDILLERE	...	...	12th June
ANGERS	...	...	26th June

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).  
A Class (1st Class) ... \$120.00. 01.  
B Class (1st Class) ... \$110.00. 01.  
C Class (1st Class) ... \$85.00. 01.  
D Class (1st Class) ... \$50.00. 01.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "C. M. MAILHOL" loading for PORT SAID, VALENCIA, BORDEAUX, HAVRE, ANTWERP &amp; DUNKIRK, about 15th April.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone: Central 740. 3, QUAI DE LA BORNE.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 50 to 100 Days)

HAIHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Friday, 6th Apr., at 1 p.m.
HAIPOONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Tuesday, 10th Apr., at 12 noon.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday, 13th Apr., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

## DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; CO.

General Managers.

**JAPAN COAL**AND  
GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—  
THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
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